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ABSTRACT

The report summarizes data on higher education degrees conferred in the United States in the decade between 1976-77 and 1986-87. Information is given in textual and tabular form, and data are detailed by race/ethnicity; sex; and field of study for bachelor's, master's, doctor's, and first professional degrees. Data on degrees awarded to nonresident aliens and associate degrees conferred are also provided. Data were compiled from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System and the Higher Education General Information Survey. Among highlights of the report are the following: the number of bachelor's degrees awarded increased 8.3% during the period with all of the increase attributable to increased degrees earned by women; bachelor's degrees awarded to black students declined slightly; the number of master's degrees declined slightly but doctor's and first professional degrees increased; all racial/ethnic groups earned substantially more first professional degrees in 1986-87 than in 1976-77; most doctor's degrees were in education or the sciences; the number of doctor's degrees earned by nonresident aliens increased sharply; most first-professional degrees were in law, with medicine the second most popular field. (DB)

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Survey Report

October 1990

Degrees Conferred in Institutions of Higher Education, by Race/Ethnicity and Sex: 1976–77 through 1986–87

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Henry Gordon and Patricia Q. Brown
Postsecondary Education Statistics Division

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Office of Educational Research and Improvement NCES 90-381

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October 1990

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Highlights

0 The number of bachelor's degrees awarded between 1976-77 and 1986-87 increased 8.3 percent, with all of the increase attributable to an increase in degrees earned by women. The number of degrees awarded to men declined during this period.

0 Total bachelor's degrees awarded to all racial/ethnic groups (except black students) rose during this time period. However, degrees to black students declined slightly, from 59,000 degrees to 57,000.

0 Master's degrees declined during this time period, but the number of doctor's and first-professional degrees increased.

0 The number of master's and doctor's degrees awarded to white students and black students declined during this 10-year period, but the number awarded to other groups increased.

0 All racial/ethnic groups earned substantially more first-professional degrees in 1986-87 than in 1976-77.

0 Business and management was the most popular undergraduate field of study among both men and women in 1986-87. The number of women who received degrees in this field more than cripled between 1976-77 and 1986-87.

0 Five fields accounted for a majority of master's degrees: business and management, education, and engineering, health professions and public affairs/social services.

0 Most doctor's degrees were in education or the sciences, with education consistently being the most popular field. The only exceptions were among Asian or Pacific Island American males and nonresident alien males, who received degrees in engineering more often than any other field of study.

0 The number of master's and doctor's degrees earned by whites and blacks declined between 1976-77 and 1986-87, while the number earned by other racial/ethnic groups increased. The number of doctor's degrees earned by nonresident aliens increased sharply.

0 The number of white males who received first-professional degrees declined during this time period, with declines in most fields. White women, however, showed steady increases in the number of first-professional degrees.

0 Most first-professional degrees were in law, with medicine the second most popular field.

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Introduction

The number of degrees conferred by the Nation's colleges and universities has strong economic interest as it indicates how many trained individuals are ready to enter the labor market. However, these numbers are even more important when examined over time, by sex and race/ethnicity, as they detail trends towards the national goal of achieving educational equity among diverse populations.

The purpose of this report, therefore, is to present data on degrees conferred by higher education institutions[1] in the United States over a 10-year period, from 1976-77 to 1986-87. Also, it examines these trend data by the level of degrees conferred and the share of these degrees awarded to men and women graduates of various racial/ethnic backgrounds. Additionally, data are presented that detail the predominant fields of study in which students majored in 1986-87, and differences in these major fields over time by graduates' sex and race/ethnicity.

The data for 1976-77 through 1984-85 are drawn from the Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred survey of the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS). Data for 1986-87 are drawn from the Completions component of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) which superseded HEGIS. Data from HEGIS and IPEDS are comparable for the components used in this report. The racial/ethnic data are collected in cooperation with the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) of the Department of Education.

Bachelor's and Higher Degrees Conferred, by Sex

The total number of bachelor's degrees conferred during the 10-year period 1976-77 through 1986-87 increased 8.3 percent, from 915,000 to 991,000. There was relatively little change from 1976-77 to 1978-79, but by 1980-81, the number of bachelor's degrees awarded began to increase, and this trend continued through 1986-87. (See table 1.)

Virtually all of this increase in bachelor's degrees was in degrees awarded to women. In 1976-77, men earned more than half (53.7 percent) of all bachelor's degrees. By 1986-87, men earned just under half (48.5 percent). (See figure 1.) The total number

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[1]Institutions of higher education included in the surveys used in this report are those institutions that offer study beyond the high school level leading to associate, bachelor's or higher degrees; are accredited (or hold preaccredited status) at the college level by an agency that has been listed as nationally recognized by the Secretary of Education; or award credits that are transferable to accredited institutions. Most 2- and 4-year colleges are included in this definition.

earned by men declined in this period (from 492,000 to 481,000), a drop of 2.2 percent. Degrees earned by men reached a low point in 1980-81, with 470,000 awarded, a decline of 4.5 percent from 1976-77. By 1986-87, the number of bachelor's degrees earned by men increased 2.4 percent from 1980-81. Degrees earned by women, on the other hand, rose steadily during the 10-year period (from 423,000 to 510,000), an increase of 5 percent.

Unlike the number of bachelor's degrees, master's degrees awarded during this time period showed a decrease. In 1976-77, 316,000 master's degrees were awarded. This number declined steadily through 1984-85, to 280,000, but then rose slightly (3.2 percent) to 289,000 in 1986-87. The decline in master's degrees awarded during this time period is almost wholly attributable to a decline in the number of degrees earned by men, which went from 166,000 in 1976-77 to 141,000 in 1986-87. Degrees earned by women remained relatively constant during this time period. (See table 1 and figure 1.)

The increase from 1984-85 to 1986-7 was due primarily to the 4.5 percent rise in degrees awarded to women. Master's degrees awarded to men also increased slightly, from about 139,000 in 1984-85 to 141,000 in 1986-87, though this remained well below the number of master's degrees awarded in 1976-77.

During the 10-year period from 1976-77 to 1986-87 the total number of doctor's degrees increased slightly from 33,000 to 34,000 (up 2.8 percent). As was the case with bachelor's degrees, virtually all of the increase can be attributed to more degrees earned by women, which rose steadily from just over 8,000 doctor's degrees in 1976-77 to almost 12,000 in 1986-87, a gain of 48.0 percent. The number of degrees men received declined 11.8 percent in this period, from 25,000 to 22,000, although it rose slightly from 1984-85 to 1986-87. As a result, the share of doctor's degrees awarded to men decreased substantially, from 75.6 percent in 1976-77 to 64.8 percent in 1986-87. (See table 1 and figure 1.)

The number of first-professional degrees[2] awarded also grew from 1976-77 to 1986-87 (from 64,000 to 72,000), an increase of 12.0 percent. Degrees earned by men declined, however, from 52,000 to 47,000, with most of the decline taking place after 1980-81. Degrees awarded to women more than doubled from 12,000 to 25,000. As a result, in 1976-77, men earned 81.3 percent of all first-

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[2]First professional degrees include the fields of dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.), medicine (M.D.), optometry (O.D.), osteopathic medicine (D.O.), pharmacy (D. Phar.), podiatric medicine (D.P.M.), veterinary medicine (D.V.M.), chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.), law (LL.B. or J.D.), and the theological professions (M.Div. or M.H.L.).

professional degrees, while in 1986-87 they earned 65.0 percent. (See table 1 and figure 1.)

Bachelor's and Higher Degrees Conferred, by Race/Ethnicity

From 1976-77 to 1986-87, the number of bachelor's degrees conferred upon white students[3] rose slowly but steadily (from 805,000 degrees in 1976-77 to 842,000 degrees in 1986-87). However, their share of all bachelor's degrees declined (from 88.0 percent to 84.9 percent) because among other groups (except black students) the number of degrees rose more quickly.[4] For black students[5], the number of bachelor's degrees declined from 59,000 to 57,000 and their share of all bachelor's degrees dropped during this period. (See table 2.)

The share of bachelor's degrees awarded to other racial/ethnic minorities rose from 1976-77 to 1987-87 and for two of the three groups, it rose substantially. Among Hispanic students, there was a 44.6 percent increase in the number of bachelor's degrees awarded (from 19,000 to 27,000) and among Asians or Pacific Islanders, the number more than doubled, rising from 14,000 to 33,000. Bachelor's degrees awarded to American Indians/Alaskan Natives went from 3,300 to 4,000, an increase of 19.6 percent.

At the master's degree level, degrees awarded to white students and black students declined over the period 1976-77 to 1986-87. For white students it dropped by 13.7 percent, from 265,000 to 229,000 (though the number increased slightly between 1984-85 and 1986-87). Among black students, the decline in master's degrees was more precipitous, dropping 34.0 percent over the period)from approximately 21,000 to approximately 14,000). For other minorities, the number of master's degrees awarded increased. Among Hispanic students, it increased by 16.0 percent (from 6,000 to 7,000); among Asians or Pacific Islanders, it increased substantially, up 67.3 percent (from 5,000 to 9,000); and among American Indians/Alaskan Natives, it rose 14.2 percent (from about 970 to about 1,100).

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[3]Excluding Hispanics.

[4]The numbers of degrees by race/ethnicity presented in this report differ somewhat from those published by the Office for Civil Rights, which also utilize these data. OCR data are presented as they are received from responding institutions. The numbers presented here, however, include imputations (estimates) of data for nonresponding institutions. These NCES numbers are therefore slightly higher in some instances than OCR published data. For more information on imputation procedures, see the technical appendix.

[5]Excluding Hispanics.

As was the case with bachelor's and master's degrees, doctor's degrees awarded to white students and black students declined during this period. In 1976-77, white students earned 27,000 doctor's degrees. This number decreased slowly through 1984-85, to 24,000, then rose slightly in 1986-87. Doctor's degrees awarded to black students remained stable at nearly 1,300 per year through 1980-81, then began to decline to under 1,100 in 1986-87.

Conversely, the number of doctor's degrees awarded to Hispanic students first declined during this time period, from about 520 in 1976-77 to about 440 in 1978-79, but then rose to about 750 by 1986-87. The number awarded to Asians or Pacific Islanders rose steadily, from about 660 to about 1,100. The number for American Indians or Alaskan Natives rose from 1976-77 to 1980-81, to 130 degrees, but then began to decline to about 100 in 1986-87. The number awarded to nonresident aliens[6] also rose steadily and rapidly, from 3,700 to 6,600.

These trends in numbers of graduate degrees awarded are reflected also in the share of all master's and doctor's degrees awarded. That is, the share of graduate degrees awarded to white students and black students declined while the share awarded to Hispanic students, Asians or Pacific Islanders, and nonresident aliens increased.

Interestingly, the large decline in the proportion of graduate degrees awarded to white students (from 84 percent to 79 percent of all master's degrees and from 81 to 72 percent of all doctor's degrees) cannot be accounted for solely by gains made in the share of these degrees awarded to minority students. Rather, as table 2 indicates, the number of graduate degrees and the share of graduate degrees awarded to nonresident aliens increased substantially over this ten-year period. At the master's level, the number of degrees awarded to nonresident aliens increased 72.4 percent (from 17,000 to 30,000) and their share of the degrees increased from 5.5 percent to 10.3 percent. At the doctor's level, the number of degrees awarded to nonresident aliens increased 75.8 percent and their share of these degrees increased from 11.3 percent of all doctor's degrees to 19.4 percent.

The pattern of degrees conferred at the first-professional level, by the race/ethnicity of degree recipients, is somewhat different

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[6]Nonresident aliens are persons who are not citizens of the U.S. and who are in this country on a temporary basis. They do not have the right to remain in this country indefinitely. Nonresident aliens are reported in a separate category regardless of their racial/ethnic group.

from that of other postbaccalaureate degrees. Among all racial/ethnic groups studied, the number of first professional degrees increased over the period 1976-77 to 1986-87. For minorities, the increases were larger than for whites; therefore, the proportion of first-professional degrees awarded to whites declined while the proportions awarded to minorities rose.

Bachelor's and Higher Degrees Conferred, by Race/Ethnicity, Sex, and Field of Study

The following analysis will discuss each degree level (bachelor's, master's, doctor's, first-professional) separately, for each racial/ethnic group, and for males and females. The 4 most popular fields of study (generally those that accounted for at least 50 percent of all degrees) will be mentioned, along with changes from 1976-77 to 1986-87. Degrees broken down by a complete list of fields of study among each racial/ethnic group, and by sex, from 1976-77 through 1986-87, can be found in tables A1 through A4 in the Appendix.

1. Bachelor's degrees

The data used for this report compare 22 major fields of study. At the bachelor's degree level, only 8 of these 22 major fields of study were among the top 4 major fields for all students irrespective of race/ethnicity or sex. These are business and management, engineering, social sciences, computer and information sciences, education, health professions, public affairs/social services, and life sciences. Other fields of study, such as theology, communications, or physical sciences, had consistently fewer graduates. However, the four most popular fields did vary somewhat by sex and race/ethnicity.

In 1986-87 (among white males) the four most popular fields of study for a bachelor's degree were: business and management, engineering, social sciences, and computer and information sciences. These four fields accounted for over half of the bachelor's degrees awarded to white males. Business and management alone accounted for more than one out of four bachelor's degrees. (See table 3 and Appendix table A1.)

From 1976-77 to 1986-87, the four most popular fields changed somewhat. The number of business and management degrees increased slightly as did its share of all degrees awarded. Degrees in the social sciences declined sharply, and social sciences went from the second place to third. Degrees in engineering rose sharply, going from third to second, accounting for about 16 percent of all degrees awarded to white males. Finally, computer and information sciences replaced education as the fourth choice.

The four fields of study in which white females were awarded the

most bachelor's degrees in 1986-87 differed from those of white males, although the most popular field among white males and females was business and management. Following this, the largest number of degrees to white females were in education, health professions, and social sciences. While education and the health professions were among the top four for white females, engineering and computer science were in the top four fields for white males.

Although the overall fields of study in which white females earned degrees did not change over this 10-year period, their relative popularity did. The two largest changes were in business and management and education. Business and management went from being the fourth most popular field to top choice, with nearly a threefold increase in number of degrees awarded. Education degrees, in contrast, declined in number by one-third, going from first to second choice.

As with white males, black males received more degrees in business and management than in any other field; about one in four were in this field in 1986-87. The next three most popular fields were the social sciences, engineering, and public affairs and social services, a somewhat different pattern from that of white males. The only change from 1976-77 to 1986-87 for black males was that in 1986-87 engineering replaced education as the third choice; education dropped out of the top four entirely.

Black females showed patterns similar to white females in 1986-87. The top major was business and management. Their next choices were health professions, social sciences, and education. In 1976-77, while the four most popular fields were the same, their relative position was not. In 1976-77, education was the most popular field for black females, accounting for almost a third of all bachelor's degrees awarded; in 1986-87, it accounted for only about nine percent. Also in 1976-77, education was followed by social sciences, business and management, and health professions.

For Hispanic males, three fields (business, engineering, and social science)s accounted for over half the degrees in 1986-87, with life sciences being in fourth place. In 1976-77, education was third for Hispanic males, following business and social sciences. Engineering was fourth, accounting for about eight percent of all bachelor's degrees.

For Hispanic females, the four fields accounting for about half (51.3 percent) of all bachelor's degrees in 1986-87 were business and management, education, social sciences, and health professions. In 1976-77, Hispanic females majored most frequently in education, social sciences, foreign languages, and psychology--a very different set of major fields from the 1986-87 graduates.

For Asian or Pacific Island students, the four most popular fields of study and their ordering were somewhat different in 1986-87 from those of other racial/ethnic backgrounds. Almost a third of all degrees awarded to Asian or Pacific Island males were in engineering; and unlike males of other racial/ethnic groups, business and management accounted for only 16 percent of all degrees. Computer and information sciences was third, and social sciences was fourth. Among Asian or Pacific Island females, life sciences was in the top four, as the third most popular field of study. Their first choice was business and management, followed by social sciences, life sciences, and health professions.

In 1976-77, Asian or Pacific Island students were more like other graduates in terms of the fields in which they received their degree. Business accounted for about a fourth of all degrees received by Asian or Pacific Islander males in 1976, and was the most popular field, followed by engineering, social sciences and life sciences. Among Asian or Pacific Islander females in 1976, the predominant fields were business and management, social sciences, health professions, and education.

American Indian or Alaskan Native males majored in fields similar to those of black males in both 1986-87 and 1976-77. Among males, however, education remained in the top four fields. First choice was business and management, followed by social sciences, engineering, and education. In 1986, American Indian or Alaskan Native females most often received degrees in business and management, education, health professions, and social sciences.

2. Master's degrees

In 1986-87, at the master's degree level, only five fields were predominant: business and management, education, engineering, health professions, and public affairs/social services.

Among white males, over half of all master's degrees were awarded in three fields: business and management, education, and engineering. About one out of every three master's degrees was in business and management. (See table 4 and Appendix table A2.)

For white females, education accounted for about one-third of all master's degrees. The other two leading fields were business and management, and health professions.

The 10-year period from 1976-77 to 1986-87 saw a sharp decline in the number of master's degrees in education awarded to white males and females. Among males, education went from being the top field to second place, after business and management. Among females, education remained the most popular field for master's degrees, but the number of degrees in business and management and

health professions increased substantially.

For black students, both male and female, a slightly different pattern emerged. Public affairs and social services was the third choice at the master's level in 1986-87. Top choices for black men were business and management and education, and for women, education was followed by business and management. These fields are the same as in 1976-77. However, in 1976-77, almost half of master's degrees awarded to black males and two-thirds of those awarded to black females were in education. In 1986-87 these proportions changed to 22 percent for males and 47 percent for females.

Hispanic male students had the same fields of interest as white males in 1986-87, most often receiving master's degrees in business and management, followed by education and engineering. Females received degrees in education, followed by business and management and public affairs/social services. Again, the share of master's degrees in education degrees declined substantially, whereas the share of business degrees rose substantially over the 10-year period.

For Asian or Pacific Islander males, the predominant fields of study in 1986-87 were somewhat different from those of white males. Both engineering and business accounted for about 30 percent of all master's degrees received, with the third predominant field being computer and information sciences. In 1976-77, the fields of study of Asian or Pacific Islander males were more similar to those of white males.

Fields of study at the master's level among Asian or Pacific Islander females were similar to those of white females in both 1986-87 and 1976-77, i.e., business and management, education, or the health professions in 1986-87, and education and the health professions in 1976-77. Unlike white females, however, a relatively high proportion of Asian or Pacific Islander females received master's degrees in computer and information sciences (8.2 percent) in 1986-87.

In both 1986-87 and 1976-77, American Indian or Alaskan Native males received master's degrees in education more often than any other field, although the share of education degrees declined, and the share of business and management degrees increased. For females, education degrees accounted for 43.6 percent of all master's degrees in 1986-87, although almost two-thirds of all master's degrees awarded in 1976-77 were in education.

3. Doctor's degrees

The doctoral fields of study differed considerably from those in which master's degrees or bachelor's degrees were received. Most doctor's degrees were awarded in education, engineering, or the

sciences (life, physical, behavioral or social sciences).

Among white males, more doctor's degrees were received in education than in any other field in both 1986-87 and 1976-77. In 1986-87, education was followed by the physical sciences, life sciences and engineering. Over this 10-year period, while the number of education degrees dropped almost in half, education still remained first choice among white males. (See table 5 and Appendix table A3.)

White females (in both 1976-77 and 1986-87) also received more doctor's degrees in education than any other field, with education accounting for fully one-third of all doctor's degrees in both years. Psychology was the second most popular field, followed by life sciences in 1986 and social sciences and letters in 1976.

For black students, education degrees accounted for about half of all doctor's degrees awarded to males, and to over half of all degrees awarded to females, in 1976. These proportions declined by 1986-87. Thirty-six percent of all doctor's degrees awarded to males in 1986-87, and about half awarded to females, were in education. Other fields in which black students received relatively high proportions of doctor's degrees were the social sciences for male degree recipients and psychology for females.

Among Hispanic males, 20 percent of the doctor's degrees received by Hispanic males were in education in 1986-87, and another 15 percent were in engineering. Among Hispanic females, 38 percent of the doctorates were in education in both years, with psychology being the second primary field of study.

Asian or Pacific Island males, on the other hand, received more doctor's degrees in engineering than any other field in both years, followed by the physical sciences and the life sciences, in both years. Asian or Pacific Islander females earned about 20 percent of their doctor's degrees in the life sciences in both 1986-87 and 1976-77, although in 1976-77, 27 percent of their doctor's degrees were in education.

4. First-professional degrees

Between 1976-77 and 1986-87, the number of first-professional degrees awarded to males decreased about 10 percent, with virtually all of this decline occurring in the number of first-professional degrees awarded to white males. The decline in numbers, notwithstanding, the four fields in which white males tended to receive most of their first-professional degrees did not change between 1976-77 and 1986-77. Within these top four fields, the number of degrees awarded in law (the most popular first-professional field) dropped 20.3 percent; medicine dropped about 8.8 percent; theological professions stayed nearly

constant; and dentistry, the fourth most popular first-professional field, went down 30.8 percent.

The situation among females was very different from that of males. The number of first-professional degrees awarded to women increased steadily from 1976-77 to 1986-87. Among white females, law was the most popular field in both years, and the number of law degrees awarded to white women increased over this period by 83.9 percent. Medicine rose by 87.6 percent while theological professions and veterinary medicine increased 135.3 and 190.6 percent, respectively.

The number of first-professional degrees awarded to black males increased during this period. However, the number of degrees awarded in law (the most popular first-professional field) and medicine (the second most popular field) decreased by 9.2 and 6.8 percent, respectively. Degrees in theological professions increased by 76.6 percent, while dentistry degrees increased by about 5.6 percent. About 17 percent of first-professional degrees awarded to black males in 1986-87 were in the theological professions, a greater share than was the case for other racial/ethnic groups.

Among black females, the number of first-professional degrees in most fields increased, with the number of law degrees more than doubling. Medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy followed law and all had substantial increases over the ten-year period.

Hispanic students, both males and females, earned an increased number of first-professional degrees, but the increase was larger for women than for men. Law was the leader for both males and females, followed by medicine and dentistry. All three fields showed a substantial rise over this period for males and females. As was the case with other racial/ethnic groups, pharmacy was in the top four among Hispanic females, while theological professions rounded out the top four among Hispanic males.

Asian and Pacific Islanders also earned substantially more first-professional degrees, with males almost doubling the number of degrees (from 776 in 1976-77 to 1,420 in 1986-87) and females more than tripling the number of degrees (from 245 in 1976-77 to 850 in 1986-87).

Although these increases were evenly distributed across fields, Asian and Pacific Island males earned proportionately more degrees in medicine and dentistry than other racial/ethnic groups. Law, the most popular first-professional field overall, was the second most popular among Asian and Pacific Island males, with medicine the most popular and dentistry third most popular. Asian and Pacific Island females earned more first-professional degrees in law, followed by medicine and dentistry.

American Indians or Alaskan Natives also had an increase in the number of first-professional degrees for both males and females. Law was their first choice for both sexes, although the number of law degrees awarded to males declined. Males also earned proportionately more degrees in veterinary medicine than males in other racial/ethnic groups.

Degrees Awarded to Nonresident Aliens, by Sex and Field of Study

As noted earlier, the number of degrees awarded to nonresident aliens over the ten-year period between 1976-77 and 1986-77 rose, and their share of all degrees awarded also rose, particularly at the graduate level.

The fields of study in which nonresident aliens were awarded degrees differed somewhat by the level of degree and sex. In 1986-87, at the bachelor's level, the majority of nonresident alien males majored in either engineering or business and management, while females tended to concentrate in business and management, social sciences and computer and information sciences.

At the master's level, nonresident alien males received most of their degrees in either engineering or business and management, with computer and information sciences the third choice. Nonresident alien females received most of their master's degrees in business and management or education. Social sciences was third choice. Among nonresident alien males the largest number of doctor's degrees were awarded in engineering, the physical sciences, and the social sciences. Nonresident alien females most often earned their degrees in education, life sciences, or the physical sciences.

Associate Degrees Conferred

In early HEGIS surveys, data on the number of associate degrees awarded by the racial/ethnic categories of the degree recipients were not collected separately for each field of study. Additionally, associate degrees were combined with certificates below the baccalaureate level in these early surveys. Thus, it is not possible to present data on associate degrees awarded by field or by racial/ethnic categories over the ten-year period that has been the focus of this report. Beginning in the Degrees Awarded Survey of 1984-85, however, associate degree data by field and racial/ethnic designation of degree recipients were collected, and data for 1984-85 and 1986-87 are presented below.

As shown in Appendix table A5, the total number of associate degrees conferred by colleges and universities has increased 1.4 percent, from 427,000 in 1984-85 to 433,000 in 1986-87. While the number of males and females receiving associate degrees increased, associate degrees to females went up 2.5 percent and

associate degrees to males increased only 0.2 percent. In 1986-87, females were awarded 56.2 percent of all associate degrees.

Among racial/ethnic groups, changes in the number of associate degrees awarded between 1984-85 and 1986-87 varied. The number awarded to black students and Hispanic female students decreased, while the number awarded to individuals in all other racial/ethnic categories increased. The major increases occurred among Asian or Pacific Island students, with an increase of 18.9 percent over all and a 27.1 percent among Asian or Pacific Island females; American Indians/Alaskan Natives, with an increase of 8.2 percent; and white females, with an increase of 2.8 percent.

The pattern of associate degrees conferred was consistent among racial/ethnic groups by field of study. For every racial/ethnic group, aside from interdisciplinary studies, business and management was the most popular field for females, followed by health professions. For males, engineering was first, followed by business and management.

Technical Appendix

This report presents data from two surveys by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). The data for the years 1976-77 through 1984-85 are from the surveys "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred", which was part of the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS). However, data for 1982-83 were not available. Data for 1986-87 are from the "Completions 1986-87" survey, which is a component of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). IPEDS has replaced HEGIS as the new postsecondary education data collection system for NCES. Data from the HEGIS and IPEDS surveys are comparable for the components used in this report.

For each year represented in this report, the survey requested data on the number of associate's, bachelor's, master's, doctor's and first-professional degrees conferred by institutions of higher education. The data were requested by sex of recipient and field of study for each degree level. The fields of study were reported by major field at the 2- and 6-digit program category, and at the 2-digit program level by the racial/ethnic designation of degree recipients. Racial/ethnic data are collected biennially for the Office for Civil Rights (OCR). The racial/ethnic data and fields of study are discussed in this report. The surveys also request data on the number of less-than-4-year certificates and diplomas awarded by institutions of higher education.

Survey Methodology

The IPEDS surveys were mailed to 3,533 universities and colleges in the United States, in 1986-87. The "Completions" (earned degrees conferred) survey has three different survey forms. The C1 survey form is for all 4-year and above institutions and was mailed to 2,128 institutions offering bachelor's degree or higher. The C2 form is designed for 2-year institutions and was sent to 1,398 institutions offering a degree or certificate of at least two years but less than four years; and the C3 form went to 7 colleges offering awards of less than two years.

Follow-up for non-response was conducted by letter and telephone. Some institutions provided only the total number of completions, by award level and by sex; others provided the number of completions by award level, sex, and program specialty but did not provide racial/ethnic data. Complete racial/ethnic data were provided for approximately 97 percent of the bachelor's degree recipients, and a somewhat smaller percentage of other degree recipients.

The overall response rate for institutions of higher education was 96.7 percent in 1986-87. Program and racial/ethnic data for 59 of the nonresponding institutions were imputed for 1986-87 by

using data from the HEGIS XXI survey, "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred Between July 1, 1984 and June 30, 1985." Data from this survey were used for the nonresponding institutions. HEGIS XXI data were not available for the remaining 58 institutions that did not respond to the 1986-87 Completions survey, and no imputations were done. Also, data for first-professional awards were not included.

In addition, imputations were done for institutions that provided incomplete racial/ethnic data. Some institutions that responded to the IPEDS survey reported total degrees awarded, but did not report racial/ethnic data, while other institutions reported totals that were larger than the sum of the racial/ethnic components. These incomplete submissions accounted for 2.7 percent of bachelor's degree recipients, 5.3 percent of master's degree recipients, and 4.2 percent of doctor's degree recipients. To maintain historical continuity with earlier data, NCES distributed the number of degrees for which the racial/ethnic background of the degree recipient was not reported, using the national percentage distribution of reported and imputed racial/ethnic data by program, for each of the degree levels. In data published by OCR, these imputations were not done. Instead, OCR published the data as they were received from the responding institutions. As a result, OCR data differ from NCES data in some instances.

Figure and Tables

Figure 1.--Number of degrees awarded by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1976-77 and 1986-87

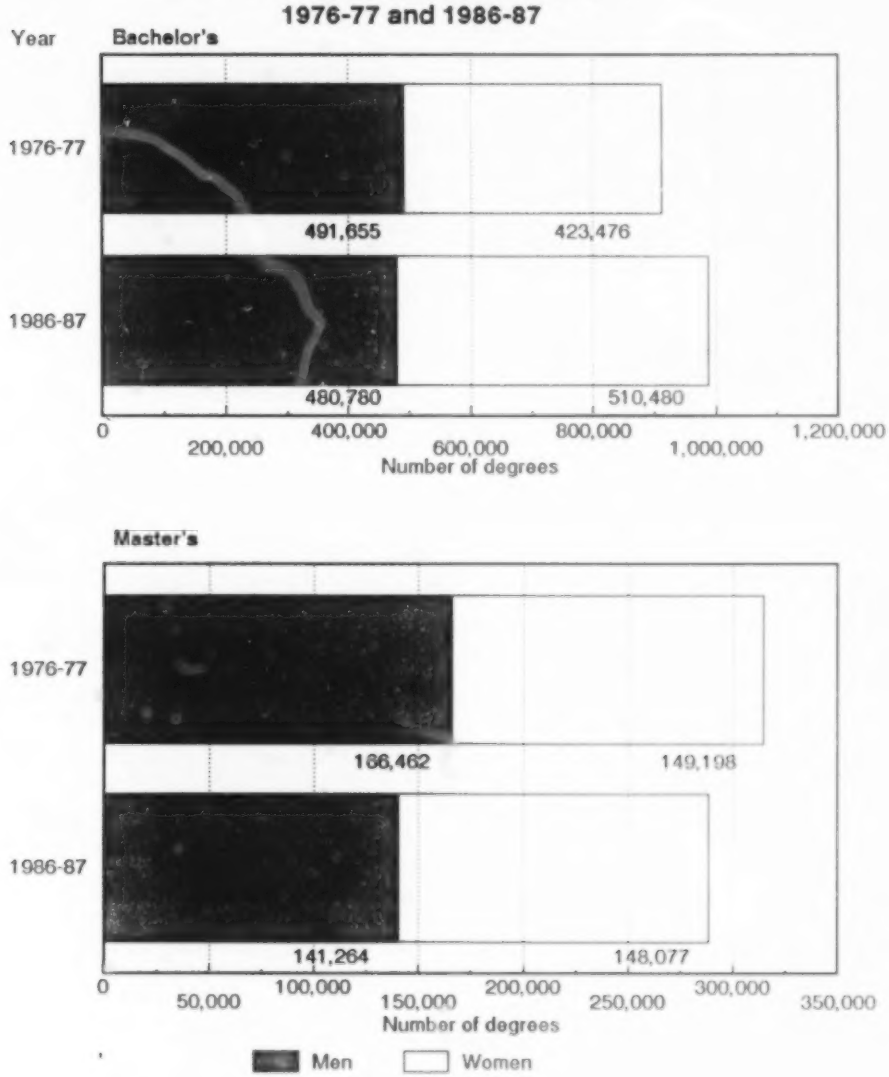
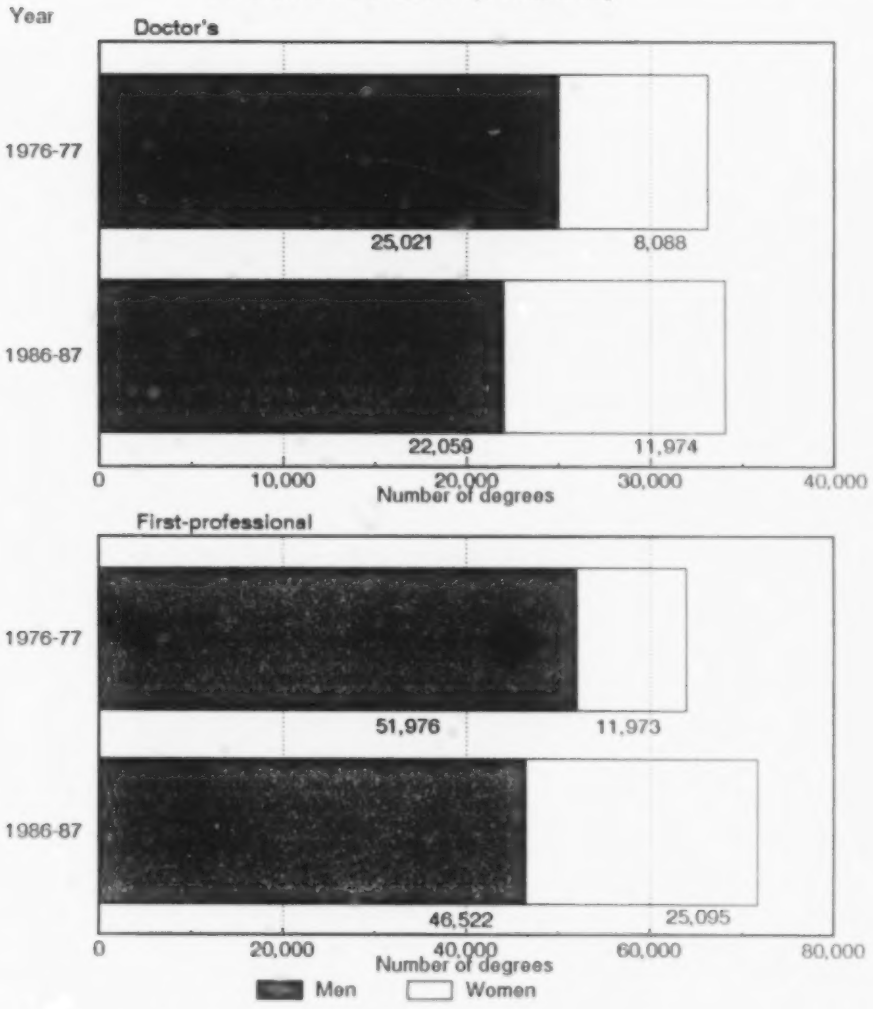


Figure 1.--Number of degrees awarded by institutions of higher education, by sex: 1976-77 and 1986-87 (continued)



SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 'Higher Education General Information Surveys, 1977, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 1988

Table 1.—Degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex and level of degree: 1976–77 through 1986–87

Sex and level of degree	Year of award									
	1976–77		1978–79		1980–81		1984–85		1986–87	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,327,849	100.0	1,319,100	100.0	1,333,162	100.0	1,352,096	100.0	1,386,251	100.0
Men	735,114	55.4	701,701	53.2	690,080	51.8	684,362	50.6	690,625	49.8
Women	592,735	44.6	617,399	46.8	643,082	48.2	667,734	49.4	695,626	50.2
Bachelor's	915,131	100.0	916,226	100.0	934,800	100.0	968,311	100.0	991,260	100.0
Men	491,655	53.7	472,887	51.6	469,625	50.2	476,148	49.2	480,780	48.5
Women	423,476	46.3	443,339	48.4	465,175	49.8	492,163	50.8	510,480	51.5
Master's	315,660	100.0	301,707	100.0	294,183	100.0	280,421	100.0	289,341	100.0
Men	166,462	52.7	153,004	50.7	145,666	49.5	139,417	49.7	141,264	48.8
Women	149,198	47.3	148,703	49.3	148,517	50.5	141,004	50.3	148,077	51.2
Doctor's	33,109	100.0	32,664	100.0	32,839	100.0	32,307	100.0	34,033	100.0
Men	25,021	75.6	23,477	71.9	22,595	68.8	21,296	65.9	22,059	64.8
Women	8,088	24.4	9,187	28.1	10,244	31.2	11,011	34.1	11,974	35.2
First Professional	63,949	100.0	68,503	100.0	71,340	100.0	71,057	100.0	71,617	100.0
Men	51,976	81.3	52,333	76.4	52,194	73.2	47,501	66.8	46,522	65.0
Women	11,973	18.7	16,170	23.6	19,146	26.8	23,556	33.2	25,095	35.0

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Surveys, various years, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 1988.

Table 2.--Racial/ethnic distribution of earned degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by level of degree and year: 1976–77 through 1986–87

Degrees and race/ethnicity	1976–77		1978–79		1980–81		1984–85		1986–87	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,327,849	100.0	1,319,100	100.0	1,333,162	100.0	1,352,096	100.0	1,386,251	100.0
White non–Hispanic	1,155,580	87.0	1,137,226	86.2	1,138,994	85.4	1,136,887	84.1	1,157,813	83.5
Black non–Hispanic	83,328	6.3	84,221	6.4	82,002	6.2	75,595	5.6	74,902	5.4
Hispanic	26,330	2.0	27,295	2.1	30,290	2.3	35,299	2.6	36,835	2.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	20,539	1.5	23,337	1.8	27,409	2.1	36,099	2.7	44,543	3.2
American Indian/Alaskan Native	4,583	0.3	4,723	0.4	4,949	0.4	5,869	0.4	5,483	0.4
Nonresident alien	37,489	2.8	42,298	3.2	49,518	3.7	62,347	4.6	66,675	4.8
Bachelors	915,131	100.0	916,226	100.0	934,800	100.0	968,311	100.0	991,260	100.0
White non–Hispanic	805,186	88.0	799,617	87.3	807,319	86.4	826,106	85.3	841,820	84.9
Black non–Hispanic	58,515	6.4	60,125	6.6	60,673	6.5	57,473	5.9	56,555	5.7
Hispanic	18,663	2.0	20,029	2.2	21,832	2.3	25,874	2.7	26,990	2.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	13,745	1.5	15,336	1.7	18,794	2.0	25,395	2.6	32,618	3.3
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3,319	0.4	3,404	0.4	3,593	0.4	4,246	0.4	3,971	0.4
Nonresident alien	15,703	1.7	17,715	1.9	22,589	2.4	29,217	3.0	29,306	3.0
Masters	315,660	100.0	301,707	100.0	294,183	100.0	280,421	100.0	289,341	100.0
White non–Hispanic	265,147	84.0	249,051	82.5	241,216	82.0	223,628	79.7	228,870	79.1
Black non–Hispanic	21,024	6.7	19,993	6.6	17,133	5.8	13,939	5.0	13,867	4.8
Hispanic	6,069	1.9	5,544	1.8	6,461	2.2	6,864	2.4	7,044	2.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	5,115	1.6	5,985	2.0	6,282	2.1	7,782	2.8	8,558	3.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	967	0.3	999	0.3	1,034	0.4	1,256	0.4	1,104	0.4
Nonresident alien	17,338	5.5	20,135	6.7	22,057	7.5	26,952	9.6	29,898	10.3
Doctor's	33,109	100.0	32,664	100.0	32,839	100.0	32,307	100.0	34,033	100.0
White non–Hispanic	26,836	81.1	26,128	80.0	25,908	78.9	23,934	74.1	24,435	71.8
Black non–Hispanic	1,253	3.8	1,267	3.9	1,265	3.9	1,154	3.6	1,060	3.1
Hispanic	522	1.6	439	1.3	456	1.4	677	2.1	750	2.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	658	2.0	811	2.5	877	2.7	1,106	3.4	1,097	3.2
American Indian/Alaskan Native	93	0.3	104	0.3	130	0.4	119	0.4	104	0.3
Nonresident alien	3,747	11.3	3,915	12.0	4,203	12.8	5,317	16.5	6,587	19.4
First–Professional	63,949	100.0	68,503	100.0	71,340	100.0	71,057	100.0	71,617	100.0
White non–Hispanic	58,411	91.3	62,430	91.1	64,551	90.5	63,219	89.0	62,688	87.5
Black non–Hispanic	2,536	4.0	2,836	4.1	2,931	4.1	3,029	4.3	3,420	4.8
Hispanic	1,076	1.7	1,283	1.9	1,541	2.2	1,884	2.7	2,051	2.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,021	1.6	1,205	1.8	1,456	2.0	1,816	2.6	2,270	3.2
American Indian/Alaskan Native	204	0.3	216	0.3	192	0.3	248	0.3	304	0.4
Nonresident alien	701	1.1	533	0.8	669	0.9	861	1.2	884	1.2

NOTE: Data for 1986–87 include imputations for nonresponding institutions. Data for 1976–77 and 1978–79 exclude U.S. Service Schools.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, "Data on Earned Degrees Conferred by Institutions of Higher Education by Race, Ethnicity, and Sex," various years; National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Surveys, various years; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 1988.

Table 3.-- Percent of bachelor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education in selected fields of study, by sex and race/ethnicity: 1976-77 and 1986-87

Field of study and race/ethnicity	Men		Women	
	1976-77	1986-87	1976-77	1986-87
All fields, number of degrees	491,655	480,780	423,476	510,480
White, non-Hispanic				
Number of degrees	435,659	406,751	369,527	435,069
Business and management	23.8	27.3	7.9	21.6
Computer and information sciences	1.0	5.0	0.3	2.2
Education	8.0	4.4	24.5	13.8
Engineering	9.1	15.6	0.5	2.2
Health professions	2.4	1.9	11.1	10.9
Life sciences	7.0	4.0	4.6	3.4
Public affairs and services	4.0	2.9	3.7	3.1
Social sciences	14.0	11.4	10.4	8.1
Black, non-Hispanic				
Number of degrees	25,026	22,499	33,489	34,056
Business and management	23.7	26.9	12.1	25.4
Computer and information sciences	0.9	5.9	0.4	4.7
Education	13.3	6	28.6	8.5
Engineering	5.1	11.5	0.3	2.7
Health professions	1.7	2.1	8.1	9.8
Life sciences	4.8	3.3	3.6	3.5
Public affairs and services	6.7	6.6	5.7	7.2
Social sciences	21	11.9	15.1	9.6
Hispanic				
Number of degrees	10,238	12,864	8,425	14,126
Business and management	19.3	25.3	7.2	22.3
Computer and information sciences	0.7	4.8	0.2	3.3
Education	9.8	4.0	24.3	12.1
Engineering	8.3	16.9	0.4	2.7
Foreign languages	3.4	1.6	9.6	4.2
Health professions	2.3	2.0	7.4	7.6
Life sciences	6.3	5.1	4.0	4.3
Psychology	5.4	3.6	7.7	6.7
Public affairs and services	6.2	4.1	4.1	4.3
Social sciences	18.7	12.2	13.1	9.3

Table 3.-- Percent of bachelor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education in selected fields of study, by sex and race/ethnicity: 1976-77 and 1986-87 (continued)

Field of study and race/ethnicity	Men		Women	
	1976-77	1986-87	1976-77	1986-87
Asian or Pacific Islander				
Number of degrees	1,290	17,249	6,155	15,369
Business and management	22.7	16.7	14.2	20.4
Computer and information sciences	1.6	8.9	0.7	6.5
Education	4.4	1.8	9.1	5.1
Engineering	14.6	31.0	1.4	7.5
Health professions	3.9	2.0	11.7	8.1
Life sciences	11.0	7.8	7.8	8.3
Public affairs and services	2.5	1.1	2.7	1.4
Social sciences	12.0	8.4	12.0	9.7
American Indian/Alaskan Native				
Number of degrees	897	1,819	1,522	2,152
Business and management	18.3	22.0	6.9	17.8
Computer and information sciences	0.7	3.5	0.1	2.5
Education	13.4	6.8	30.7	15.2
Engineering	7.0	13.6	0.5	2.0
Health professions	1.6	2.5	8.3	10.6
Life sciences	5.7	4.3	3.5	3.2
Public affairs and services	5.8	4.3	6.4	5.6
Social sciences	16.4	13.7	11.7	10.0
Nonresident alien				
Number of degrees	11,345	19,598	4,358	9,708
Business and management	22.5	26.8	17.6	29.5
Computer and information sciences	1.9	9.4	1.1	8.6
Education	2.8	2.1	9.8	4.5
Engineering	30.5	32.6	2.4	6.0
Fine and applied arts	2.2	1.9	5.9	6.0
Health professions	2.7	1.4	7.8	5.5
Life sciences	6.1	2.3	7.6	4.5
Public affairs and services	1.0	1.1	17.0	1.1
Social sciences	9.8	7.3	10.9	8.7

NOTE: Data for 1976-77 exclude U.S. Service Schools.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, "Data on Earned Degrees Conferred by Institutions of Higher Education by Race, Ethnicity, and Sex: Academic Year 1976-77;" and National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 1988.

Table 4.-- Percent of master's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education in selected fields of study, by sex and race/ethnicity: 1976-77 and 1986-87

Field of study and race/ethnicity	Men		Women	
	1976-77	1986-87	1976-77	1986-87
All fields, number of degrees	166,462	141,264	149,198	148,077
White non-Hispanic				
Number of degrees	138,303	105,573	126,844	123,297
Business and management	24.3	33.6	4.3	14.7
Computer and information sciences	1.3	3.3	0.3	1.3
Education	26.6	15.6	55.5	39.0
Engineering	7.6	11.1	0.4	1.6
Health professions	2.5	2.9	6.2	10.3
Life sciences	3.0	1.9	1.6	1.5
Public affairs and services	6.6	5.2	5.7	7.6
Social sciences	5.9	4.1	3.3	2.5
Black, non-Hispanic				
Number of degrees	1,469	5,151	13,255	8,716
Business and management	15.7	31.8	3.0	13.5
Computer and information sciences	0.5	2.6	0.2	1.0
Education	45.9	21.9	68.9	47.3
Engineering	2.8	6.8	0.1	1.1
Health professions	2.5	2.7	3.5	8.2
Life sciences	1.3	1.6	0.8	1.0
Public affairs and services	10.1	11.7	8.2	12.8
Social sciences	6.9	4.4	3.3	2.2
Hispanic				
Number of degrees	3,266	3,330	2,803	3,714
Business and management	15.0	28.6	2.9	13.0
Computer and information sciences	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.9
Education	31.4	18.0	58.5	43.9
Engineering	7.2	13.7	0.4	2.0
Foreign languages	2.6	1.3	4.9	3.2
Health professions	2.3	2.2	3.6	8.2
Life sciences	1.7	1.2	0.7	1.2
Psychology	5.3	2.7	4.8	4.1
Public affairs and services	9.3	8.3	7.5	9.5
Social sciences	7.3	4.6	3.7	2.5

Table 4.-- Percent of master's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education in selected fields of study, by sex and race/ethnicity: 1976-77 and 1986-87 (continued)

Field of study and race/ethnicity	Men		Women	
	1976-77	1986-87	1976-77	1986-87
Asian or Pacific Islander				
Number of degrees	3,116	5,238	1,999	3,320
Business and management	24.1	29.2	9.3	23.3
Computer and information sciences	2.5	10.7	1.4	8.2
Education	10.2	4.4	33.7	14.8
Engineering	22.5	29.6	1.7	6.2
Health professions	4.6	2.9	10.3	10.2
Life sciences	0.9	0.4	6.7	2.2
Public affairs and services	4.2	3.0	7.0	5.4
Social sciences	6.0	2.9	4.4	3.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native				
Number of degrees	521	517	446	587
Business and management	17.9	21.7	2.9	9.9
Computer and information sciences	0.6	3.9	0.0	0.5
Education	39.2	23.2	62.8	43.6
Engineering	4.2	11.2	0.2	1.0
Health professions	3.8	2.3	5.6	8.5
Library science	1.3	0.2	3.4	1.4
Life science	2.1	0.8	0.9	1.2
Public affairs and services	6.7	11.6	9.4	14.3
Social sciences	4.2	3.3	3.1	1.0
Nonresident alien				
Number of degrees	13,487	21,455	3,851	8,443
Business and management	24.5	25.5	12.5	20.4
Computer and information sciences	2.4	7.9	1.0	6.2
Education	9.5	5.2	28.8	15.1
Engineering	25.4	26.3	3.0	5.5
Health professions	2.4	2.2	5.0	5.3
Letters	1.6	1.5	6.1	4.6
Life science	0.3	0.3	2.6	1.7
Public affairs and services	2.6	2.6	3.5	3.2
Social sciences	8.6	6.7	8.1	7.0

NOTE: Data for 1976-77 exclude U.S. Service Schools.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, "Data on Earned Degrees Conferred by Institutions of Higher Education by Race, Ethnicity, and Sex: Academic Year 1976-77;" and National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 1988.

Table 5.-- Percent of doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education in selected fields of study, by sex and race/ethnicity: 1976-77 and 1986-87

Field of study and race/ethnicity	Men		Women	
	1976-77	1986-87	1976-77	1986-87
All fields, number of degrees ...	25,021	22,059	8,088	11,974
White, non-Hispanic				
Number of degrees	20,017	14,813	6,819	9,622
Education	21.7	16.3	333.0	32.0
Engineering	7.5	10.2	0.7	1.8
Letters	6.0	45.0	10.9	6.5
Life sciences	11.2	11.5	8.9	9.6
Physical sciences	11.9	13.4	3.5	4.7
Psychology	8.0	8.7	12.9	14.9
Social sciences	11.7	9.0	10.9	75.0
Black, non-Hispanic				
Number of degrees	766.0	488.0	487.0	572.0
Education	50.4	36.3	61.4	50.9
Health professions	0.9	1.6	1.4	4.4
Law	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Letters	4.3	2.5	5.5	4.0
Physical sciences	5.2	4.5	1.0	0.7
Psychology	6.8	7.2	10.9	10.8
Social sciences	11.9	11.7	5.3	6.6
Theology	2.7	7.0	0.0	0.9
Hispanic				
Number of degrees	383	439	139	311
Education	29.0	19.8	38.1	38.6
Health professions	6.0	14.8	1.4	1.0
Foreign languages	6.3	2.5	13.7	10.0
Letters	4.2	5.0	10.8	2.9
Life sciences	6.3	8.2	3.6	7.4
Physical sciences	9.7	9.8	1.4	5.5
Psychology	9.7	5.2	13.7	15.4
Social sciences	13.3	11.4	7.2	5.8

Table 5.-- Percent of doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education in selected fields of study, by sex and race/ethnicity: 1976-77 and 1986-87 (continued)

Field of study and race/ethnicity	Men		Women	
	1976-77	1986-87	1976-77	1986-87
Asian or Pacific Islander				
Number of degrees	540	795	118	302
Education	8.3	7.4	27.1	14.9
Engineering	22.8	30.2	0.8	6.0
Health professions	2.4	2.9	6.8	5.6
Letters	3.5	1.4	6.8	6.3
Life sciences	15.0	10.4	19.5	21.9
Physical sciences	15.4	16.2	9.3	12.3
Psychology	3.1	2.8	6.8	9.6
Social sciences	12.2	7.4	5.9	6.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native				
Number of degrees	67	58	26	46
Education	29.9	43.1	46.2	52.2
Engineering	3.0	5.2	0.0	0.0
Fine and applied arts	0.0	0.0	11.5	4.3
Foreign languages	1.5	0.0	7.7	0.0
Health professions	0.0	1.7	0.0	4.3
Letters	3.0	5.2	7.7	6.5
Life sciences	14.9	6.9	11.5	2.2
Physical sciences	7.5	5.2	3.8	0.0
Psychology	13.4	10.3	7.7	21.7
Social sciences	6.0	3.4	3.8	43.0
Nonresident alien				
Number of degrees	3,248	5,466	499	1,121
Education	8.7	6.5	20.0	20.4
Engineering	25.4	31.4	4.2	6.0
Life sciences	8.5	6.7	13.0	14.3
Physical sciences	14.4	15.7	12.8	10.6
Social sciences	12.1	9.7	10.2	8.0

NOTE: Data for 1976-77 exclude U.S. Service Schools.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, "Data on Earned Degrees Conferred by Institutions of Higher Education by Race, Ethnicity, and Sex: Academic Year 1976-77;" and National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 1988.

Table 6.-- Percent of first-professional degrees conferred by institutions of higher education in selected fields of study, by sex and race/ethnicity: 1976-77 and 1986-87

Field of study and race/ethnicity	Men		Women	
	1976-77	1986-87	1976-77	1986-87
All fields, number of degrees	51,976	46,522	11,973	25,095
White, non-Hispanic				
Number of degrees	47,766	41,149	10,645	21,539
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)	9.1	73.0	2.9	3.9
Medicine (M.D.)	20.7	21.9	20.7	19.2
Optometry (O.D.)	1.7	1.5	0.8	1.5
Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.)	1.6	2.8	0.7	1.7
Pharmacy (D. Phar.)	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.4
Podiatry (Pod.D. or D.P.) or podiatric medicine (D.P.M.)	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.5
Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.)	2.5	2.5	3.3	4.7
Chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.)	2.4	4.2	0.9	2.7
Law, general (LL.B. or J.D.)	51.3	47.5	64.9	59.0
Theological professions, general (B.D., M.Div, Rabbi)	9.4	10.8	4.7	5.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Black, non-Hispanic				
Number of degrees	1,760	1,835	776	1,585
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)	9.1	9.2	5.7	5.9
Medicine (M.D.)	26.6	23.8	31.1	22.0
Optometry (O.D.)	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6
Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.)	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.2
Pharmacy (D. Phar.)	0.1	2.0	1.0	4.7
Podiatry (Pod.D. or D.P.) or podiatric medicine (D.P.M.)	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.9
Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.)	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.1
Chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.)	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.6
Law, general (LL.B. or J.D.)	51.4	44.8	57.2	57.6
Theological professions, general (B.D., M.Div, Rabbi)	9.9	16.8	3.2	5.3
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 6.-- Percent of first-professional degrees conferred by institutions of higher education in selected fields of study, by sex and race/ethnicity: 1976-77 and 1986-87 (continued)

Field of study and race/ethnicity	Men		Women	
	1976-77	1986-87	1976-77	1986-87
Hispanic				
Number of degrees	893	1,303	183	748
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)	7.2	9.2	3.3	6.6
Medicine (M.D.)	20.9	24.5	24.0	22.1
Optometry (O.D.)	1.0	1.5	0.0	1.2
Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.)	0.2	1.3	0.5	1.1
Pharmacy (D. Phar.)	1.1	1.2	0.5	3.5
Podiatry (Pod.D. or D.P.) or podiatric medicine (D.P.M.)	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.4
Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.)	1.1	5.6	1.6	2.3
Chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.)	0.1	2.1	0.5	
Law, general (LL.B. or J.D.)	61.6	46.8	66.7	59.4
Theological professions, general (B.D., M.Div, Rabbi)	6.3	7.1	2.7	2.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asian or Pacific Islander				
Number of degrees	776	1,420	245	850
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)	13.8	15.4	4.5	11.9
Medicine (M.D.)	27.8	37.6	20.0	31.9
Optometry (O.D.)	3.0	2.3	4.9	4.8
Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.)	0.9	2.2	0.0	1.6
Pharmacy (D. Phar.)	9.8	1.9	13.9	9.8
Podiatry (Pod.D. or D.P.) or podiatric medicine (D.P.M.)	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.5
Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.)	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.5
Chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.)	3.6	1.8	0.8	0.6
Law, general (LL.B. or J.D.)	33.9	27.7	52.7	35.4
Theological professions, general (B.D., M.Div, Rabbi)	5.3	9.9	2.9	2.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 6.-- Percent of first-professional degrees conferred by institutions of higher education in selected fields of study, by sex and race/ethnicity: 1976-77 and 1986-87 (continued)

Field of study and race/ethnicity	Men		Women	
	1976-77	1986-87	1976-77	1986-87
American Indian/Alaskan Native				
Number of degrees	167	183	37	121
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)	8.4	6.0	5.4	1.7
Medicine (M.D.)	15.0	19.7	13.5	24.8
Optometry (O.D.)	5.4	1.6	0.0	0.8
Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.)	1.8	5.5	2.7	2.5
Pharmacy (D. Phar.)	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0
Podiatry (Pod.D. or D.P.) or podiatric medicine (D.P.M.)	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.0
Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.)	6.6	8.7	2.7	12.4
Chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.)	2.4	1.6	2.7	0.8
Law, general (LL.B. or J.D.)	56.9	45.9	73.0	56.2
Theological professions, general (B.D., M.Div, Rabbi)	3.0	6.6	0.0	0.8
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nonresident alien				
Number of degrees	614	632	87	252
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)	12.1	12.3	8.0	16.7
Medicine (M.D.)	20.0	16.1	31.0	19.4
Optometry (O.D.)	1.1	1.3	2.3	2.4
Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.)	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.8
Pharmacy (D. Phar.)	2.9	4.6	4.6	12.3
Podiatry (Pod.D. or D.P.) or podiatric medicine (D.P.M.)	0.5	1.4	0.0	1.2
Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.)	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.4
Chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.)	14.3	10.9	14.9	10.7
Law, general (LL.B. or J.D.)	21.3	19.6	31.0	21.8
Theological professions, general (B.D., M.Div, Rabbi)	26.7	31.8	8.0	14.3
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

NOTE: Data for 1976-77 exclude U.S. Service Schools.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, "Data on Earned Degrees Conferred by Institutions of Higher Education by Race, Ethnicity, and Sex: Academic Year 1976-77;" and National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 1988.

Table A1.—Bachelor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education by sex, race/ethnicity, and field of study: 1976–77 through 1986–87

Field of study and race/ethnicity	Men					Women				
	1976–77	1978–79	1980–81	1984–85	1986–87	1976–77	1978–79	1980–81	1984–85	1986–87
All fields, total	489,858	471,157	467,925	474,150	478,961	421,954	441,665	463,282	489,915	508,328
White										
Total	435,659	415,301	406,173	405,085	406,751	369,527	384,316	401,146	421,021	435,069
Agriculture and natural resources	15,653	15,755	13,908	11,252	9,406	4,543	5,945	6,326	5,177	4,251
Architecture and environmental design	6,370	5,987	5,778	4,888	4,501	1,752	2,136	2,291	2,759	2,770
Area and ethnic studies	1,137	932	900	874	997	1,471	1,326	1,342	1,368	1,852
Business and management	103,678	106,642	112,267	109,130	111,091	29,136	44,117	61,931	87,785	94,027
Communications	11,709	11,886	12,541	14,940	15,941	9,034	11,532	14,932	21,216	23,552
Computer and information sciences	4,198	5,402	8,622	20,188	20,480	1,275	1,982	3,943	11,133	9,771
Education	34,651	28,893	22,876	18,119	18,050	90,497	80,056	70,848	59,412	60,166
Engineering	39,500	47,363	54,453	66,478	63,608	1,891	4,431	6,395	9,960	9,680
Fine and applied arts	14,240	13,291	12,768	12,257	11,875	23,516	23,356	23,165	20,688	19,796
Foreign languages	2,764	2,325	2,067	2,153	2,287	9,024	7,572	6,547	6,061	6,134
Health professions	10,651	9,991	9,276	8,114	7,790	40,862	45,755	47,514	47,387	47,620
Home economics	611	753	745	841	909	14,962	15,466	15,515	12,783	12,163
Law	373	350	368	364	334	136	237	363	602	740
Letters	18,943	16,213	14,748	14,277	14,936	24,070	21,940	21,567	21,926	23,887
Library science	58	24	18	17	16	639	473	321	156	106
Life sciences	30,659	25,837	21,085	16,805	16,393	16,964	16,868	16,191	15,002	14,886
Mathematics	7,284	5,963	5,422	6,508	7,216	5,217	4,205	4,023	5,654	6,340
Military Sciences	164	130	278	259	336	1	0	11	25	24
Physical sciences	16,182	16,048	16,124	15,050	12,505	4,007	4,602	5,122	5,610	4,654
Psychology	18,196	14,295	12,215	10,866	11,540	23,217	22,290	22,486	23,085	25,474
Public affairs and services	17,393	15,142	12,476	11,225	11,653	13,646	16,546	16,834	13,115	13,548
Social sciences	61,200	54,292	48,509	43,787	46,493	38,550	37,918	37,026	33,330	35,166
Theology	4,103	4,097	3,964	3,836	3,950	1,417	1,414	1,388	1,433	1,286
Interdisciplinary studies	15,942	13,690	14,765	12,857	14,444	13,700	14,149	15,065	15,354	17,376
Black										
Total	25,026	24,544	24,511	23,018	22,499	33,489	35,581	36,162	34,455	34,056
Agriculture and natural resources	258	251	259	256	182	51	95	121	114	117
Architecture and environmental design	251	231	210	215	198	52	85	90	113	79
Area and ethnic studies	38	35	20	82	85	58	49	47	137	116
Business and management	5,922	6,120	6,503	6,442	6,051	4,054	5,310	6,897	8,557	8,635
Communications	685	840	980	1,165	1,125	837	1,153	1,425	1,970	2,103
Computer and information sciences	222	263	394	1,036	1,329	139	242	392	1,107	1,599
Education	3,334	3,055	2,587	1,569	1,348	9,588	8,454	6,907	3,887	2,905
Engineering	1,278	1,531	2,020	2,435	2,580	90	225	429	724	921
Fine and applied arts	787	889	811	716	660	944	991	1,024	827	708
Foreign languages	105	86	76	91	87	322	263	217	221	234
Health professions	429	440	436	484	481	2,706	2,940	3,167	3,352	3,341
Home economics	52	82	83	94	98	1,002	1,113	1,042	858	781
Law	13	28	9	40	14	8	25	13	45	38
Letters	729	776	666	652	625	1,491	1,416	1,314	1,196	1,197
Library science	8	5	2	5	0	61	44	28	11	9
Life sciences	1,195	1,146	954	806	740	1,218	1,341	1,315	1,239	1,192
Mathematics	348	320	276	373	402	359	332	308	393	444
Military Sciences	3	2	5	3	1	0	0	1	1	0
Physical sciences	468	423	613	455	445	197	268	293	374	399
Psychology	1,094	1,050	1,040	751	683	2,124	2,164	2,268	1,916	1,852
Public affairs and services	1,666	1,728	1,726	1,532	1,479	1,914	2,767	3,143	2,546	2,459
Social sciences	5,261	4,266	3,696	2,778	2,676	5,061	4,772	4,433	3,322	3,266
Theology	109	126	142	156	142	23	30	24	39	35
Interdisciplinary studies	791	851	1,003	882	1,068	1,190	1,502	1,264	1,506	1,626

Table A1.—Bachelor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education by sex, race/ethnicity, and field of study: 1976–77 through 1986–87 (continued)

Field of study and race/ethnicity	Men					Women				
	1976–77	1978–79	1980–81	1984–85	1986–87	1976–77	1978–79	1980–81	1984–85	1986–87
Hispanic										
Total	10,238	10,354	10,810	12,402	12,864	8,425	9,675	11,022	13,472	14,128
Agriculture and natural resources	136	163	181	165	152	28	39	67	77	79
Architecture and environmental design	167	181	203	231	233	34	48	87	104	105
Area and ethnic studies	42	38	41	68	58	32	44	63	100	88
Business and management	1,978	2,224	2,560	2,988	3,251	810	972	1,554	2,783	3,148
Communications	197	201	258	358	402	162	208	299	542	609
Computer and information sciences	73	110	193	484	615	20	45	109	342	462
Education	1,002	948	754	597	518	2,048	2,081	2,093	1,938	1,705
Engineering	851	1,031	1,302	1,935	2,178	36	88	131	307	375
Fine and applied arts	347	381	345	371	389	387	388	434	435	482
Foreign languages	351	293	258	237	209	812	762	651	582	599
Health professions	239	222	262	309	255	624	844	891	1,241	1,077
Home economics	7	10	17	25	18	151	163	213	221	214
Law	8	9	4	20	11	8	10	6	24	14
Letters	327	258	278	357	343	430	384	416	464	535
Library science	3	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	3
Life sciences	646	677	648	681	657	335	432	496	560	602
Mathematics	136	110	113	148	170	85	84	72	109	99
Military Sciences	1	2	3	7	12	0	0	0	0	1
Physical sciences	257	260	297	310	287	75	79	108	107	136
Psychology	551	490	490	432	459	650	718	815	899	942
Public affairs and services	637	629	590	612	523	342	564	586	602	613
Social sciences	1,919	1,718	1,549	1,557	1,564	1,107	1,199	1,339	1,289	1,319
Theology	48	52	74	86	63	13	19	14	33	18
Interdisciplinary studies	317	347	389	424	517	453	545	598	735	903
Asian or Pacific Islander										
Total	7,590	8,190	10,107	13,554	17,249	6,155	7,146	8,687	11,841	15,369
Agriculture and natural resources	169	209	200	141	161	73	114	112	104	122
Architecture and environmental design	174	168	217	188	208	42	58	79	112	157
Area and ethnic studies	38	30	39	41	77	69	61	79	93	137
Business and management	1,723	1,857	2,121	2,644	2,873	873	1,278	1,822	2,630	3,129
Communications	138	135	153	204	356	105	135	215	360	563
Computer and information sciences	118	171	410	1,158	1,542	45	91	259	886	1,004
Education	333	305	258	240	312	561	480	465	530	780
Engineering	1,111	1,622	2,699	4,132	5,347	88	215	367	881	1,150
Fine and applied arts	286	280	289	333	418	397	429	499	576	776
Foreign languages	55	53	39	45	140	159	155	171	165	201
Health professions	295	282	299	298	337	723	805	1,013	1,012	1,240
Home economics	32	27	41	19	46	344	355	354	288	377
Law	4	5	2	18	9	0	2	3	10	13
Letters	167	157	167	223	352	274	265	293	362	591
Library science	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	0
Life sciences	836	821	830	1,022	1,343	478	637	659	928	1,277
Mathematics	174	168	223	470	540	141	153	168	410	510
Military Sciences	2	1	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Physical sciences	271	306	412	504	615	96	119	184	259	303
Psychology	337	293	293	277	417	464	473	546	553	771
Public affairs and services	187	204	187	161	196	166	211	229	184	212
Social sciences	910	871	860	1,002	1,448	738	731	785	1,032	1,494
Theology	24	18	43	54	67	3	18	15	26	25
Interdisciplinary studies	208	207	321	376	444	315	359	368	460	537

Table A1.—Bachelor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education by sex, race/ethnicity, and field of study: 1976–77 through 1986–87 (continued)

Field of study and race/ethnicity	Men					Women				
	1976–77	1978–79	1980–81	1984–85	1986–87	1976–77	1978–79	1980–81	1984–85	1986–87
American Indian/Alaskan Native										
Total	1,797	1,730	1,700	1,998	1,819	1,522	1,674	1,893	2,248	2,152
Agriculture and natural resources	95	61	81	47	38	18	23	15	23	20
Architecture and environmental design	34	19	20	24	15	2	8	4	11	11
Area and ethnic studies	5	1	3	7	9	6	6	1	9	20
Business and management	328	346	388	495	400	105	159	248	426	383
Communications	33	39	51	61	58	36	30	59	94	74
Computer and information sciences	13	11	17	76	63	2	0	4	63	53
Education	240	197	164	165	124	467	448	405	318	328
Engineering	126	150	173	263	247	8	12	22	50	42
Fine and applied arts	80	74	73	73	82	96	95	114	127	102
Foreign languages	11	7	10	4	10	22	15	15	19	14
Health professions	28	51	39	49	46	126	155	170	224	228
Home economics	6	5	1	5	18	51	74	72	68	101
Law	3	3	1	2	1	1	0	1	2	1
Letters	57	62	44	65	48	80	48	59	96	82
Library science	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
Life sciences	103	97	67	89	79	54	51	70	72	68
Mathematics	16	28	10	36	33	10	13	8	23	20
Military Sciences	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Physical sciences	51	45	44	65	46	16	18	21	33	28
Psychology	73	87	68	75	65	94	90	128	126	121
Public affairs and services	105	83	91	76	78	97	134	133	126	121
Social sciences	294	273	241	229	249	178	224	233	218	215
Theology	5	8	5	10	13	3	3	0	10	2
Interdisciplinary studies	90	83	107	82	96	69	68	110	110	138
Nonresident alien										
Total	11,345	12,788	16,324	20,091	19,598	4,358	4,947	6,265	9,126	9,708
Agriculture and natural resources	379	415	525	566	375	64	64	91	93	88
Architecture and environmental design	245	290	372	400	462	50	64	124	172	211
Area and ethnic studies	17	23	28	20	23	20	24	22	52	45
Business and management	2,547	2,610	3,219	5,063	5,254	769	889	1,347	2,365	2,860
Communications	154	151	196	311	271	104	127	173	326	339
Computer and information sciences	215	289	566	1,444	1,837	50	87	211	672	835
Education	312	339	430	456	407	429	530	478	559	440
Engineering	3,465	4,558	6,608	6,852	6,389	104	202	355	543	580
Fine and applied arts	245	255	338	440	381	259	301	381	508	584
Foreign languages	74	87	70	76	59	225	200	198	211	223
Health professions	305	219	207	280	268	340	381	375	539	530
Home economics	14	13	29	18	26	178	198	258	234	189
Law	2	1	4	1	0	1	0	2	3	2
Letters	213	209	204	213	221	264	270	272	382	319
Library science	1	1	0	2	4	5	4	1	2	2
Life sciences	697	567	565	502	444	331	320	336	409	439
Mathematics	235	244	298	475	431	81	4	157	286	239
Military Sciences	6	6	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	1
Physical sciences	458	559	572	588	474	109	134	180	200	179
Psychology	202	184	189	195	184	267	261	295	348	347
Public affairs and services	113	121	196	288	222	75	120	120	125	110
Social sciences	1,108	1,201	1,301	1,436	1,440	476	535	675	815	842
Theology	113	86	106	136	95	41	27	32	55	32
Interdisciplinary studies	225	340	299	329	344	116	205	202	247	272

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Surveys, various years, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 1988.

Table A2.—Master's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education by sex, race/ethnicity, and field of study: 1976–77 through 1986–87

Field of study and race/ethnicity	Men					Women				
	1976–77	1978–79	1980–81	1984–85	1986–87	1976–77	1978–79	1980–81	1984–85	1986–87
All fields, total	166,462	153,004	145,666	139,417	141,264	149,198	148,703	148,517	141,004	148,077
White										
Total	138,303	123,754	115,562	106,059	105,573	126,844	125,297	125,654	117,569	123,297
Agriculture and natural resources	2,419	2,396	2,298	2,005	1,680	441	651	785	860	856
Architecture and environmental design	1,967	1,751	1,667	1,416	1,419	591	737	724	862	831
Area and ethnic studies	403	268	260	249	310	329	295	272	259	275
Business and management	33,640	33,495	35,380	37,256	35,505	5,500	8,044	12,094	17,407	18,077
Communications	1,473	1,258	1,183	1,167	1,233	1,190	1,196	1,373	1,665	1,839
Computer and information sciences	1,775	1,827	2,153	3,052	3,475	361	434	665	1,251	1,578
Education	36,783	29,306	23,291	17,047	16,431	70,364	64,662	59,488	46,255	48,061
Engineering	10,549	9,268	9,177	11,012	11,742	540	708	970	1,588	2,008
Fine and applied arts	3,732	3,500	3,534	3,203	3,132	4,018	4,166	4,060	4,031	3,973
Foreign languages	758	562	541	390	351	1,804	1,365	1,095	832	828
Health professions	3,410	3,714	3,443	3,170	3,048	7,802	9,717	10,732	11,395	12,676
Home economics	179	184	193	219	206	1,856	1,985	1,998	1,742	1,525
Law	1,066	1,057	1,129	927	809	156	179	237	282	291
Letters	3,751	3,053	2,768	2,216	2,315	5,512	4,784	4,440	3,600	3,728
Library science	1,377	1,030	733	652	679	5,385	4,181	3,591	2,748	2,639
Life sciences	4,122	3,709	3,223	2,125	2,038	2,059	2,152	1,987	1,954	1,906
Mathematics	1,950	1,479	1,212	1,170	1,247	1,098	873	678	703	866
Military Sciences	0	0	—	42	101	0	0	—	0	0
Physical sciences	3,633	3,561	3,255	3,144	3,023	682	812	860	1,001	1,039
Psychology	3,775	3,265	2,945	2,600	2,471	3,421	3,813	4,071	4,618	4,622
Public affairs and services	9,060	8,177	7,212	5,254	5,465	7,177	8,230	9,223	8,595	9,402
Social sciences	8,225	6,442	5,571	4,326	4,316	4,137	3,671	3,579	3,007	3,125
Theology	1,839	2,032	2,119	2,106	2,658	898	1,025	1,163	1,223	1,450
Interdisciplinary studies	2,437	2,420	2,275	1,311	1,919	1,523	1,817	1,539	1,693	1,704
Black										
Total	7,789	7,045	6,158	5,200	5,151	13,255	12,948	10,975	8,739	8,716
Agriculture and natural resources	44	61	53	50	63	7	18	20	25	18
Architecture and environmental design	107	81	74	80	48	55	34	48	43	29
Area and ethnic studies	20	4	2	19	10	35	11	12	22	29
Business and management	1,222	1,531	1,554	1,574	1,637	399	598	805	1,027	1,173
Communications	80	66	65	63	83	87	83	122	120	142
Computer and information sciences	40	43	52	108	136	28	22	18	72	86
Education	3,567	2,735	2,061	1,325	1,127	9,129	8,090	6,584	4,487	4,123
Engineering	219	219	222	300	351	18	22	38	60	98
Fine and applied arts	135	134	149	107	129	126	120	118	122	111
Foreign languages	31	15	10	9	9	68	30	23	17	20
Health professions	194	217	197	179	139	463	584	692	640	717
Home economics	4	11	11	15	12	106	110	121	107	78
Law	17	22	27	40	26	9	5	11	21	18
Letters	113	90	72	62	68	275	237	178	109	114
Library science	59	45	33	24	25	329	260	183	148	121
Life sciences	99	95	82	67	84	107	122	89	84	91
Mathematics	75	35	33	34	47	58	36	34	19	29
Military Sciences	0	0	—	3	7	0	0	—	1	1
Physical sciences	54	67	79	61	48	39	19	28	28	36
Psychology	206	175	164	146	123	300	301	260	280	275
Public affairs and services	787	820	713	592	604	1,089	1,819	1,180	1,008	1,114
Social sciences	534	415	311	234	226	435	333	304	188	190
Theology	48	49	58	61	66	16	23	13	32	35
Interdisciplinary studies	114	115	136	47	63	79	71	94	79	70

Table A2.—Master's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education by sex, race/ethnicity, and field of study: 1976–77 through 1986–87 (continued)

Field of study and race/ethnicity	Men					Women				
	1976–77	1978–79	1980–81	1984–85	1986–87	1976–77	1978–79	1980–81	1984–85	1986–87
Hispanic										
Total	3,266	2,775	3,085	3,059	3,330	2,803	2,769	3,376	3,805	3,714
Agriculture and natural resources	48	28	50	48	30	8	8	13	18	14
Architecture and environmental design	81	53	52	70	68	13	7	13	23	25
Area and ethnic studies	21	15	18	28	30	27	16	21	26	23
Business and management	491	499	676	812	954	81	113	193	363	483
Communications	14	20	24	22	31	16	13	19	49	39
Computer and information sciences	35	13	45	65	98	11	11	15	29	34
Education	1,027	943	869	868	601	1,640	1,612	1,962	1,851	1,631
Engineering	234	188	251	299	456	11	10	27	41	73
Fine and applied arts	68	65	77	78	65	46	50	55	80	77
Foreign languages	86	65	60	49	42	137	136	114	125	120
Health professions	74	70	86	89	72	101	117	165	207	306
Home economics	2	1	5	0	3	14	22	26	40	22
Law	21	24	42	24	30	4	4	10	15	20
Letters	80	55	48	45	57	99	94	83	73	61
Library science	27	18	9	18	14	64	58	49	35	34
Life sciences	54	40	36	48	40	20	28	33	61	46
Mathematics	22	18	31	28	39	20	8	9	21	16
Military Sciences	0	0	—	2	5	0	0	—	0	0
Physical sciences	47	41	45	87	85	8	11	10	20	31
Psychology	174	100	78	114	91	135	76	101	159	152
Public affairs and services	305	283	310	221	275	210	266	319	396	353
Social sciences	237	172	181	159	154	103	79	99	113	91
Theology	45	27	36	44	63	14	14	14	18	25
Interdisciplinary studies	73	39	56	41	27	21	18	26	44	38
Asian or Pacific Islander										
Total	3,116	3,324	3,773	4,842	5,238	1,999	2,661	2,509	2,940	3,320
Agriculture and natural resources	71	77	50	55	36	10	27	17	20	22
Architecture and environmental design	73	61	75	75	57	21	33	37	41	35
Area and ethnic studies	20	17	11	18	25	36	17	27	30	13
Business and management	751	981	1,161	1,449	1,531	186	259	472	621	773
Communications	20	23	30	24	29	24	27	36	23	50
Computer and information sciences	79	115	205	414	561	28	34	74	201	273
Education	317	290	291	238	232	673	654	682	563	492
Engineering	701	802	974	1,395	1,552	33	48	105	178	205
Fine and applied arts	68	58	68	86	75	72	85	92	142	164
Foreign languages	23	14	7	4	8	39	24	19	24	28
Health professions	144	115	164	174	152	205	258	284	302	337
Home economics	4	3	7	4	5	47	48	56	54	44
Law	16	22	32	34	53	4	4	5	13	25
Letters	68	35	44	55	68	82	85	70	82	91
Library science	29	20	13	9	21	134	577	56	62	72
Life sciences	103	114	62	86	89	58	91	83	93	109
Mathematics	55	67	64	108	116	35	37	33	56	77
Military Sciences	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
Physical sciences	123	129	115	154	174	19	31	38	59	67
Psychology	44	38	34	48	35	49	49	43	81	85
Public affairs and services	132	125	149	112	158	140	178	157	159	179
Social sciences	187	164	147	231	152	88	70	86	97	98
Theology	26	18	39	42	70	7	7	16	17	42
Interdisciplinary studies	62	36	31	27	39	9	18	21	22	39

Table A2.—Master's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education by sex, race/ethnicity, and field of study: 1976–77 through 1986–87 (continued)

Field of study and race/ethnicity	Men					Women				
	1976–77	1978–79	1980–81	1984–85	1986–87	1976–77	1978–79	1980–81	1984–85	1986–87
American Indian/Alaskan Native										
Total	521	495	501	583	517	446	504	533	673	587
Agriculture and natural resources	11	5	4	4	4	1	0	3	2	2
Architecture and environmental design	5	2	4	10	7	4	4	1	0	1
Area and ethnic studies	0	1	3	5	4	0	1	3	3	1
Business and management	93	109	128	189	112	13	26	27	82	58
Communications	4	2	3	3	5	0	0	6	6	7
Computer and information sciences	3	6	10	28	20	0	10	2	13	3
Education	204	165	159	139	120	280	286	294	329	258
Engineering	22	22	26	45	58	1	2	5	4	6
Fine and applied arts	15	18	9	17	24	12	13	13	23	23
Foreign languages	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	7	4	1
Health professions	20	19	17	14	12	25	40	37	47	50
Home economics	0	1	1	0	3	1	5	9	11	14
Law	1	4	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	1
Letters	13	10	8	11	11	11	6	10	13	12
Library science	7	2	1	2	1	15	10	16	10	8
Life sciences	11	8	9	8	4	4	8	6	10	7
Mathematics	8	6	6	4	1	4	2	1	3	2
Military Sciences	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
Physical sciences	16	26	9	19	7	5	3	2	2	2
Psychology	17	10	13	16	13	9	10	19	21	24
Public affairs and services	35	34	47	33	60	42	47	45	56	84
Social sciences	22	28	28	25	17	14	17	16	18	6
Theology	2	2	1	3	6	0	2	0	2	2
Interdisciplinary studies	11	13	13	5	22	3	11	11	11	17
Nonresident alien										
Total	13,487	15,611	16,587	19,674	21,455	3,851	4,524	5,470	7,278	8,443
Agriculture and natural resources	584	620	606	668	647	80	105	104	150	151
Architecture and environmental design	256	278	362	473	487	40	72	96	140	157
Area and ethnic studies	43	54	41	61	78	37	39	48	58	55
Business and management	3,301	3,766	4,146	4,604	5,480	480	622	905	1,212	1,721
Communications	128	112	143	191	208	55	80	101	186	226
Computer and information sciences	329	404	711	1,269	1,695	37	61	193	440	522
Education	1,282	1,529	1,408	1,427	1,124	1,109	1,215	1,291	1,492	1,275
Engineering	3424	3,792	4,348	5,454	5,649	117	160	215	359	462
Fine and applied arts	187	149	219	315	331	143	144	205	345	399
Foreign languages	66	81	75	97	103	132	131	152	151	232
Health professions	321	359	409	426	462	192	275	289	419	450
Home economics	18	22	35	29	27	103	118	108	138	130
Law	245	263	275	336	502	35	63	63	79	166
Letters	212	203	289	291	321	233	231	291	363	388
Library science	47	44	52	44	56	99	151	123	96	144
Life sciences	329	299	242	286	283	148	165	126	188	253
Mathematics	286	377	344	499	572	84	95	120	186	307
Military Sciences	0	0	—	2	5	0	0	—	0	0
Physical sciences	529	592	641	890	883	127	114	145	210	235
Psychology	97	813	124	118	95	74	80	146	178	138
Public affairs and services	344	414	526	492	558	133	153	193	212	271
Social sciences	1,164	1,122	1,204	1,323	1,428	312	374	391	502	592
Theology	187	167	208	265	310	45	32	61	81	94
Interdisciplinary studies	108	151	179	116	151	36	44	104	93	75

—Data not available.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Surveys, various years, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 1988.

Table A3.—Doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education by race/ethnicity, and field of study: 1976–77 through 1986–87

Field of study and race/ethnicity	Men					Women				
	1976–77	1978–79	1980–81	1984–85	1986–87	1976–77	1978–79	1980–81	1984–85	1986–87
All fields, total	25,021	23,477	22,595	21,296	22,059	8,088	9,187	10,244	11,011	11,974
White										
Total	20,017	18,423	17,310	15,017	14,813	6,819	7,705	8,598	8,917	9,622
Agriculture and natural resources	545	572	577	660	526	45	50	87	130	124
Architecture and environmental design	39	37	39	36	28	4	16	17	17	17
Area and ethnic studies	88	67	73	64	54	43	38	51	41	45
Business and management	620	572	519	475	473	48	90	100	114	215
Communications	108	111	84	95	116	39	49	63	69	93
Computer and information sciences	142	147	162	131	178	18	28	22	19	41
Education	4,343	3,651	3,299	2,645	2,412	2,273	2,682	3,092	2,970	3,083
Engineering	1,505	1,341	1,296	1,264	1,505	48	52	56	113	172
Fine and applied arts	394	407	353	343	387	195	225	234	239	297
Foreign languages	289	227	205	123	117	332	275	265	182	183
Health professions	293	368	380	405	406	138	230	309	519	526
Home economics	33	68	65	56	49	104	130	141	163	176
Law	26	20	37	52	42	3	4	3	16	29
Letters	1,198	980	854	765	671	743	704	695	643	625
Library science	25	29	22	25	13	31	32	29	30	30
Life sciences	2,246	2,241	2,288	1,839	1,703	609	750	889	886	921
Mathematics	530	428	422	303	285	79	92	85	69	64
Military sciences	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
Physical sciences	2,387	2,156	2,153	2,042	1,985	236	259	292	389	456
Psychology	1,597	1,449	1,488	1,308	1,289	881	931	1,149	1,236	1,436
Public affairs and services	184	202	205	168	177	93	88	125	167	158
Social sciences	2,343	1,927	1,751	1,262	1,328	740	751	714	707	723
Theology	908	1,034	903	816	931	39	54	90	87	109
Interdisciplinary studies	174	389	135	140	138	78	175	90	111	99
Black										
Total	766	733	694	561	488	487	534	571	593	572
Agriculture and natural resources	10	14	14	21	13	1	0	1	3	5
Architecture and environmental design	4	3	5	4	4	4	2	1	1	3
Area and ethnic studies	4	7	6	3	2	2	5	0	0	5
Business and management	13	16	26	9	21	0	2	6	5	8
Communications	1	8	3	8	7	0	2	7	10	10
Computer and information sciences	1	3	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	1
Education	386	310	289	184	177	299	315	325	337	291
Engineering	22	22	23	35	27	1	2	1	5	3
Fine and applied arts	14	9	12	7	3	7	3	5	8	9
Foreign languages	6	4	4	4	7	8	6	5	5	9
Health professions	7	11	9	15	8	7	9	17	18	25
Home economics	0	1	3	0	2	6	8	6	8	21
Law	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	2
Letters	33	45	28	16	12	27	26	28	17	23
Library science	0	0	3	2	0	3	2	6	6	1
Life sciences	33	25	36	32	30	19	22	28	21	23
Mathematics	10	12	6	7	8	0	1	3	0	1
Military sciences	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
Physical sciences	40	43	28	28	22	5	5	4	9	4
Psychology	52	50	62	51	35	53	61	54	62	62
Public affairs and services	9	20	19	20	16	13	11	33	20	20
Social sciences	91	91	66	67	57	26	41	34	45	38
Theology	21	32	45	41	34	0	0	0	9	5
Interdisciplinary studies	8	6	5	4	1	5	9	7	3	3

Table A3.—Doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education by race/ethnicity, and field of study: 1976–77 through 1986–87 (continued)

Field of study and race/ethnicity	Men					Women				
	1976–77	1978–79	1980–81	1984–85	1986–87	1976–77	1978–79	1980–81	1984–85	1986–87
Hispanic										
Total	383	294	277	431	439	139	145	179	246	311
Agriculture and natural resources	8	10	14	18	12	2	2	0	2	3
Architecture and environmental design	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area and ethnic studies	2	1	1	7	2	0	2	0	2	0
Business and management	7	4	1	4	6	0	1	1	0	4
Communications	4	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	4
Computer and information sciences	0	1	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	1
Education	111	86	66	78	87	53	50	74	85	120
Engineering	23	21	22	88	65	2	1	1	1	3
Fine and applied arts	2	4	2	7	8	3	3	2	5	3
Foreign languages	24	24	19	23	11	19	20	18	18	31
Health professions	5	2	3	6	10	2	2	5	10	7
Home economics	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	7	5
Law	0	1	1	1	12	0	0	0	0	7
Letters	16	10	6	8	22	15	9	8	10	9
Library science	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Life sciences	24	19	30	39	38	5	9	10	28	23
Mathematics	15	5	4	16	7	3	1	2	6	2
Military sciences	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
Physical sciences	37	19	21	36	43	2	4	2	7	17
Psychology	37	33	34	27	23	19	31	31	31	48
Public affairs and services	7	1	6	5	16	2	0	4	6	2
Social sciences	51	32	37	50	50	10	7	15	23	18
Theology	3	7	7	12	11	0	0	0	0	0
Interdisciplinary studies	2	9	1	5	5	2	3	4	3	4
Asian or Pacific Islander										
Total	540	646	655	802	795	118	185	222	304	302
Agriculture and natural resources	30	29	22	51	28	4	5	7	6	4
Architecture and environmental design	0	1	5	3	1	0	1	0	1	0
Area and ethnic studies	3	2	5	4	1	3	1	1	3	0
Business and management	16	12	19	31	46	0	0	6	4	4
Communications	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Computer and information sciences	9	8	14	13	16	0	0	0	1	4
Education	45	60	48	31	59	32	37	57	53	45
Engineering	123	180	182	244	240	1	3	9	19	18
Fine and applied arts	4	3	3	4	6	2	4	4	9	12
Foreign languages	2	5	5	3	2	1	4	0	3	2
Health professions	13	11	18	30	23	8	2	7	23	17
Home economics	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	4	5
Law	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Letters	19	20	16	19	11	8	6	6	12	19
Library science	2	1	1	3	2	2	0	2	3	0
Life sciences	81	88	93	79	83	23	39	47	50	66
Mathematics	19	21	24	31	24	4	8	7	5	13
Military sciences	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
Physical sciences	83	100	90	134	129	11	21	16	45	37
Psychology	17	11	18	26	22	8	12	15	25	29
Public affairs and services	1	6	6	5	4	0	2	5	5	5
Social sciences	66	53	48	44	59	7	12	24	23	19
Theology	2	15	33	35	36	0	0	0	6	1
Interdisciplinary studies	2	12	2	10	2	2	5	4	4	2

Table A3.—Doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education by race/ethnicity, and field of study: 1976–77 through 1986–87 (continued)

Field of study and race/ethnicity	Men					Women				
	1976–77	1978–79	1980–81	1984–85	1986–87	1976–77	1978–79	1980–81	1984–85	1986–87
American Indian/Alaskan Native										
Total	87	89	95	84	58	26	35	35	55	46
Agriculture and natural resources	3	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Architecture and environmental design	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area and ethnic studies	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Business and management	3	2	5	3	1	0	1	0	1	1
Communications	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computer and information sciences	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Education	20	25	41	19	25	12	18	16	32	24
Engineering	2	2	5	6	3	0	0	0	1	0
Fine and applied arts	0	3	1	1	0	3	0	1	1	2
Foreign languages	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	0
Health professions	0	1	3	5	1	0	1	3	2	2
Home economics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Letters	2	1	5	0	3	2	2	2	4	3
Library science	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Life sciences	10	6	5	2	4	3	0	3	2	1
Mathematics	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Military sciences	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
Physical sciences	5	7	3	9	3	1	1	1	3	0
Psychology	9	7	7	4	6	2	3	3	1	10
Public affairs and services	2	2	1	3	2	0	1	1	0	0
Social sciences	4	11	9	4	2	1	6	3	6	2
Theology	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Interdisciplinary studies	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Nonresident alien										
Total	3,248	3,312	3,564	4,421	5,466	499	603	639	896	1,121
Agriculture and natural resources	235	252	311	288	290	10	16	32	36	41
Architecture and environmental design	16	30	22	22	33	3	3	2	4	6
Area and ethnic studies	7	8	14	5	13	1	2	5	5	9
Business and management	154	156	149	184	289	7	7	12	19	26
Communications	15	14	17	27	33	2	3	5	8	9
Computer and information sciences	44	47	49	66	121	1	1	3	4	5
Education	281	336	421	409	357	100	161	172	189	229
Engineering	826	842	919	1,335	1,715	21	25	37	63	67
Fine and applied arts	33	28	25	30	43	5	11	12	18	21
Foreign languages	43	36	40	24	47	25	39	26	37	32
Health professions	48	61	62	95	116	17	20	26	44	72
Home economics	3	1	9	21	12	11	7	15	16	25
Law	25	15	17	17	24	4	2	1	0	3
Letters	90	83	101	109	125	46	36	41	63	78
Library science	5	4	5	8	3	4	2	2	5	7
Life sciences	277	257	214	268	367	65	86	75	108	160
Mathematics	137	142	156	224	273	23	20	17	25	45
Military sciences	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
Physical sciences	468	427	469	589	856	64	60	61	93	119
Psychology	58	47	72	58	52	28	27	22	35	44
Public affairs and services	22	24	23	34	36	2	9	5	11	13
Social sciences	394	378	361	489	530	51	51	57	108	90
Theology	43	37	82	80	89	3	1	8	1	12
Interdisciplinary studies	24	87	26	39	42	6	12	3	4	8

— Data not available

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Surveys, various years, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 1988.

Table A4.—First-professional degrees conferred by institutions of higher education by race/ethnicity, and field of study: 1976–77 through 1986–87

Field of study and race/ethnicity	Men					Women				
	1976–77	1978–79	1980–81	1984–85	1986–87	1976–77	1978–79	1980–81	1984–85	1986–87
All fields, total	51,976	52,333	52,194	47,501	46,522	11,973	16,170	19,146	23,556	25,095
White										
Total	47,766	48,123	47,829	42,630	41,149	10,645	14,307	16,922	20,589	21,539
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)	4,345	4,381	4,257	3,267	3,006	304	520	639	761	850
Medicine (M.D.)	9,871	10,299	10,460	9,051	9,003	2,204	2,906	3,263	3,864	4,134
Optometry (O.D.)	797	851	843	722	625	87	117	174	257	318
Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.)	758	856	918	1,073	1,132	71	157	173	327	366
Pharmacy (D. Phar.)	276	306	276	243	236	98	164	195	213	295
Podiatry (Pod.D., D.P. or D.P.M.)	443	506	495	425	423	15	37	57	92	98
Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.)	1,172	1,163	1,204	1,078	1,035	350	465	642	994	1,017
Chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.)	1,129	1,447	1,787	1,932	1,723	99	166	357	551	575
Law, general (LL.B. or J.D.)	24,503	23,346	22,564	20,268	19,528	6,908	8,988	10,545	12,369	12,714
Theological professions, general	4,472	4,968	4,825	4,540	4,438	498	787	877	1,144	1,172
Other	11	0	0	31	0	11	0	0	17	0
Black										
Total	1,760	1,783	1,772	1,623	1,835	776	1,053	1,159	1,406	1,585
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)	160	125	126	101	169	44	55	69	76	93
Medicine (M.D.)	469	493	445	399	437	241	269	324	331	349
Optometry (O.D.)	11	8	3	7	8	4	4	6	7	10
Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.)	5	12	11	18	7	2	6	5	11	19
Pharmacy (D. Phar.)	2	6	8	16	37	8	10	12	14	75
Podiatry (Pod.D., D.P. or D.P.M.)	10	13	13	17	18	1	2	7	18	15
Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.)	21	19	16	14	12	7	18	21	22	17
Chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.)	2	5	11	13	16	0	2	2	9	10
Law, general (LL.B. or J.D.)	905	855	905	733	822	444	645	671	828	913
Theological professions, general	175	247	234	305	309	25	42	42	90	84
Other	1	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic										
Total	893	989	1,131	1,239	1,303	183	294	410	645	748
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)	64	70	69	90	120	6	15	17	33	49
Medicine (M.D.)	187	243	305	327	319	44	81	90	152	165
Optometry (O.D.)	9	8	13	20	20	0	0	3	8	9
Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.)	2	8	11	13	17	1	2	2	5	8
Pharmacy (D. Phar.)	10	6	11	5	16	1	1	8	7	26
Podiatry (Pod.D., D.P. or D.P.M.)	4	3	10	5	8	0	1	2	5	3
Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.)	10	11	7	20	73	3	3	4	14	17
Chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.)	1	18	21	34	28	1	1	3	8	11
Law, general (LL.B. or J.D.)	550	543	621	621	610	122	185	278	398	444
Theological professions, general	56	79	63	104	92	5	5	3	15	16
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table A4.—First-professional degrees conferred by institutions of higher education by race/ethnicity, and field of study: 1976–77 through 1986–87 (con'd)

Field of study and race/ethnicity	Men					Women				
	1976–77	1978–79	1980–81	1984–85	1986–87	1976–77	1978–79	1980–81	1984–85	1986–87
Asian or Pacific Islander										
Total	776	880	991	1,152	1,420	245	345	485	664	850
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)	107	158	159	200	218	11	36	45	89	101
Medicine (M.D.)	216	261	329	391	534	49	108	117	192	271
Optometry (O.D.)	23	33	21	51	33	12	12	19	28	41
Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.)	7	13	8	23	31	0	0	6	8	14
Pharmacy (D. Phar.)	76	70	63	35	27	34	42	52	61	83
Podiatry (Pod.D., D.P. or D.P.M.)	9	6	6	12	8	0	1	2	3	4
Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.)	6	9	11	12	11	1	1	6	8	13
Chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.)	28	18	21	25	25	2	2	1	6	5
Law, general (LL.B. or J.D.)	263	251	322	323	393	129	139	208	265	301
Theological professions, general	41	41	51	80	140	7	4	9	6	17
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaskan Native										
Total	167	150	134	176	183	37	66	58	72	121
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)	14	21	9	22	11	2	2	1	9	2
Medicine (M.D.)	25	25	39	64	36	5	13	12	25	30
Optometry (O.D.)	9	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	1	1
Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.)	3	6	7	6	10	1	2	1	2	3
Pharmacy (D. Phar.)	0	1	2	1	6	0	0	1	0	0
Podiatry (Pod.D., D.P. or D.P.M.)	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.)	11	8	2	5	16	1	7	2	1	15
Chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.)	4	5	1	4	3	1	1	2	2	1
Law, general (LL.B. or J.D.)	95	80	68	69	84	27	41	33	30	68
Theological professions, general	5	4	5	2	12	0	0	4	2	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonresident alien										
Total	614	428	537	681	632	87	105	132	180	252
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)	74	39	52	64	78	7	12	17	20	42
Medicine (M.D.)	123	60	94	131	102	27	28	27	45	49
Optometry (O.D.)	7	10	9	11	8	2	3	4	3	6
Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.)	2	3	2	3	9	0	0	1	0	2
Pharmacy (D. Phar.)	18	20	21	30	29	4	13	15	23	31
Podiatry (Pod.D., D.P. or D.P.M.)	3	3	4	3	9	0	0	0	0	3
Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.)	4	8	5	5	3	0	2	2	4	1
Chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.)	88	5	107	64	69	13	1	24	13	27
Law, general (LL.B. or J.D.)	131	105	83	106	124	27	28	33	38	55
Theological professions, general	164	175	160	263	201	7	18	9	34	38
Other	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

NOTE: Data for racial/ethnic categories include estimates from 2.2 percent of the degree recipients whose race/ethnicity was unknown.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Surveys, various years, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 1988.

Table A5.--Associate degrees conferred by institutions of higher education by sex, race/ethnicity, and field of study: 1984-85 and 1986-87

Field of Study and race/ethnicity	Total		Men		Women	
	1984-85	1986-87	1984-85	1986-87	1984-85	1986-87
All fields, total	426,870	433,112	189,219	189,578	237,651	243,534
White, non-Hispanic						
Total	355,343	361,819	157,278	158,126	198,065	203,693
Agriculture and natural resources	5,953	5,149	4,050	3,492	1,903	1,657
Architecture and environmental design	1,028	1,448	166	169	862	1,279
Area and ethnic studies	3	3	0	2	3	1
Business and management	94,892	93,990	32,633	30,367	62,259	63,623
Communications	3,306	2,972	1,960	1,750	1,346	1,222
Computer and information sciences	9,728	7,110	5,066	3,855	4,662	3,255
Education	5,264	5,942	1,418	1,654	3,846	4,288
Engineering	49,625	51,336	45,574	47,010	4,051	4,326
Fine and applied arts	10,714	11,976	6,192	6,811	4,522	5,165
Foreign languages	269	353	149	203	120	150
Health professions	57,719	53,876	6,530	5,945	51,189	47,931
Home economics	7,276	7,618	2,261	2,461	5,015	5,157
Law	1,697	2,179	210	216	1,487	1,963
Letters	517	480	205	172	312	308
Library science	97	104	8	14	89	90
Life sciences	662	617	296	288	366	329
Mathematics	525	499	321	313	204	186
Military Sciences	15	39	15	37	0	2
Physical sciences	1,665	1,767	1,048	1,080	617	687
Psychology	680	825	204	233	476	592
Public affairs and services	13,126	12,991	9,106	8,794	4,020	4,197
Social sciences	1,387	1,853	596	792	791	1,061
Theology	600	527	339	308	261	219
Interdisciplinary studies	88,595	98,165	38,931	42,160	49,664	56,005
Black, non-Hispanic						
Total	35,799	35,466	14,192	13,956	21,607	21,510
	0	0				
Agriculture and natural resources	117	62	98	46	19	16
Architecture and environmental design	46	56	17	10	29	46
Area and ethnic studies	1	3	1	0	0	3
Business and management	11,720	11,699	3,597	3,479	8,123	8,220
Communications	335	329	222	190	113	139
Computer and information sciences	908	954	446	415	462	539
Education	653	639	248	222	405	417
Engineering	4,019	4,280	3,517	3,751	502	529
Fine and applied arts	745	784	462	469	283	315
Foreign languages	29	14	21	9	8	5
Health professions	4,578	4,878	560	599	4,018	4,279
Home economics	1,029	969	159	131	870	838
Law	128	170	39	44	89	126
Letters	55	39	18	16	37	23
Library science	6	5	1	1	5	4
Life sciences	93	105	37	21	56	84
Mathematics	24	39	17	27	7	12
Military Sciences	8	9	8	9	0	0
Physical sciences	109	104	57	53	52	51
Psychology	65	77	22	29	43	48
Public affairs and services	1,705	1,629	897	819	808	810
Social sciences	341	304	140	155	201	149
Theology	31	34	21	30	10	4
Interdisciplinary studies	9,054	8,284	3,587	3,431	5,467	4,853

Table A5.--Associate degrees conferred by institutions of higher education by sex, race/ethnicity, and field of study: 1984-85 and 1986-87 (continued)

Field of Study and race/ethnicity	Total		Men		Women	
	1984-85	1986-87	1984-85	1986-87	1984-85	1986-87
Hispanic						
Total	19,407	19,345	8,561	8,764	10,846	10,581
Agriculture and natural resources	92	125	72	61	20	64
Architecture and environmental design	50	73	6	23	44	50
Area and ethnic studies	1	2	0	1	1	1
Business and management	5,129	4,694	1,704	1,376	3,425	3,318
Communications	130	124	75	64	55	60
Computer and information sciences	435	415	216	207	219	208
Education	639	414	145	124	494	290
Engineering	2,210	2,782	2,034	2,554	176	228
Fine and applied arts	534	581	338	358	196	223
Foreign languages	34	22	7	5	27	17
Health professions	1,973	2,046	395	374	1,578	1,672
Home economics	447	396	42	44	405	352
Law	76	94	17	19	59	75
Letters	29	32	8	11	21	21
Library science	2	4	0	2	2	2
Life sciences	38	54	19	30	19	24
Mathematics	38	40	29	22	9	18
Military Sciences	0	1	0	1	0	0
Physical sciences	111	78	80	51	31	27
Psychology	43	67	10	16	33	51
Public affairs and services	850	950	535	660	315	290
Social sciences	225	256	101	80	124	176
Theology	30	18	19	11	11	7
Interdisciplinary studies	6,291	6,077	2,709	2,670	3,582	3,407
Asian or Pacific Islander						
Total	9,914	11,794	5,492	6,172	4,422	5,622
Agriculture and natural resources	28	27	22	20	6	7
Architecture and environmental design	27	54	9	19	18	35
Area and ethnic studies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Business and management	2,424	2,853	900	997	1,524	1,856
Communications	32	41	26	24	6	17
Computer and information sciences	447	404	211	199	236	205
Education	291	130	253	57	38	73
Engineering	2,209	2,979	1,973	2,587	236	392
Fine and applied arts	587	460	406	306	181	154
Foreign languages	8	13	1	5	7	8
Health professions	846	1,028	174	173	672	855
Home economics	170	207	49	66	121	141
Law	29	40	5	3	24	37
Letters	2	34	1	14	1	20
Library science	3	3	0	1	3	2
Life sciences	31	62	13	25	18	37
Mathematics	63	72	34	46	29	26
Military Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical sciences	71	67	39	36	32	31
Psychology	8	20	1	6	7	14
Public affairs and services	186	211	136	133	50	78
Social sciences	39	95	24	37	15	58
Theology	5	3	2	1	3	2
Interdisciplinary studies	2,408	2,991	1,213	1,417	1,195	1,574

Table A5.--Associate degrees conferred by institutions of higher education by sex, race/ethnicity, and field of study: 1984-85 and 1986-87 (continued)

Field of Study and race/ethnicity	Total		Men		Women	
	1984-85	1986-87	1984-85	1986-87	1984-85	1986-87
American Indian/Alaskan Native						
Total	2,953	3,196	1,198	1,263	1,755	1,933
Agriculture and natural resources	53	51	41	36	12	15
Architecture and environmental design	4	4	2	1	2	3
Area and ethnic studies	5	6	0	3	5	3
Business and management	796	811	234	203	562	608
Communications	11	22	4	9	7	13
Computer and information sciences	52	47	16	20	36	27
Education	101	134	23	33	78	101
Engineering	354	360	313	320	41	40
Fine and applied arts	116	185	74	96	42	89
Foreign languages	0	11	0	6	0	5
Health professions	372	403	45	51	327	352
Home economics	63	54	9	17	54	37
Law	7	11	0	5	7	6
Letters	5	8	1	4	4	4
Library science	0	0	0	0	0	0
Life sciences	8	18	4	5	4	13
Mathematics	4	4	4	2	0	2
Military Sciences	0	1	0	1	0	0
Physical sciences	14	6	7	3	7	3
Psychology	11	17	2	6	9	11
Public affairs and services	126	144	64	60	62	84
Social sciences	35	52	10	18	25	34
Theology	1	1	0	0	1	1
Interdisciplinary studies	815	846	345	364	470	482
Nonresident alien						
Total	6,407	4,688	3,696	2,560	2,711	2,128
Agriculture and natural resources	77	44	64	36	13	8
Architecture and environmental design	27	30	11	7	16	23
Area and ethnic studies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Business and management	1,776	1,184	875	502	901	682
Communications	50	53	32	28	18	25
Computer and information sciences	273	171	147	95	126	76
Education	61	74	19	23	42	51
Engineering	974	775	919	699	55	76
Fine and applied arts	189	175	94	55	95	120
Foreign languages	10	8	5	3	5	5
Health professions	376	316	54	72	322	244
Home economics	106	84	10	19	96	65
Law	24	4	4	0	20	4
Letters	37	15	19	5	18	10
Library science	0	1	0	1	0	0
Life sciences	20	36	12	28	8	8
Mathematics	39	12	24	8	15	4
Military Sciences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical sciences	29	39	21	30	8	9
Psychology	14	8	5	2	9	6
Public affairs and services	112	96	81	71	31	25
Social sciences	59	24	27	13	32	11
Theology	22	11	9	5	13	6
Interdisciplinary studies	2,132	1,528	1,264	858	868	670

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey, 1985, and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 1988.

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